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VOLUME XXXIX.

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DISSOLUTION. minership heretofore existing between Chs.

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A VETO VETOED.

President Hayes Discovers Who the Real Sovereigns Are.

His Attempt to Thwart the Will of the People Itself Thwarted.

His' Veto of the Silver Bill Overridden Unceremoniously.

In the House, Without a Word of Debate, by a Vote of 196 to 73.

In the Senate, with Equal Promptness, by 46 to 19.

The Honest Old Dollar Restored, and the People Triumphant.

A Great Wrong Righted, and an Act of Justice Performed.

Expressions of Senatorial Contempt for the President's Veto Message.

ments on the Most Memorable Legislative Victory of the Time.

The Dollar Demanded by the People---This Is the Size of It:



A PROMPT REBUKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Silver bill became a law within two hours after the veto, and by a larger vote than that by which it was originally passed. The President, who has little time to read what th people say in the press, has learned this afternoon by the voice of the popular representatives that the will of the people in this country is supreme law, and that, in cases where no constitutional principle is involved, the people do not wish to have the Presidential , veto interposed to defeat their decrees. The President has placed himself right upon the record, as he would put it, but he did not do so until he seame fully advised that the bill was to become a law without his signature. Without that consciousness it is scarcely probable that the veto would have

been sent in to-day, and there is a bare possibility that it might not have been sent in at all. There was great wavering in the Cabinet and among goldites. Secretary Sherman, who had been relied upon as the most radical of goldites, was DISPOSED TO SURBENDER to public opinion and to what seemed to him a political necessaity. The Secretary of the Treasury suggested that the President would do well to consider the subject carefully before a veto, and it is an open secret among the confidential friends of Secretary rman that he was disposed to permit the bill with the Senate amendments to become a law. Secretary Evarts is reported to have remarked to the President that if the bill should be defeated the people might be so exasperated as to force the passage of a law less acceptable to the gold men. This view was indorsed by some gold Senators. One of the latter yesterday said to a Cabinet officer: "Of course I cannot change my vote, and must sustain a veto, but I am becoming alarmed

at the manifestations of public sentiment and wish that the President could sign the bill." The Cabinet officer took this message to the President. The same feeling was manifested in many quarters. Those who have lived in cloisters and remote corners, and have adopted the ostrich policy of withdrawing themselves from public opinion, have discovered at last that the popular will is not to be defied, and, as the Silver bill has passed, silver bullion in England is rapidly advancing.

A bill was never more summarily passed over a veto. The incidents connected with ts passage in the House were, save one, unimportant. At 1:30 p. m. the President's secretary presented to the House the veto message. It was read amid the most proand silence. Directly it was read the Speaker declared that, under the Constitution, the question was, Will the House on reconsideration pass the bill, the veto of the President notwithstanding? whereupon Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, who had intently followed every line of the message,

the Speaker's desk, in his clear, penetrating voice demanded the previous question, and the roll was about to be called. At that point there was

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

Fort, of Illinois, demanded another reading of the message. Cox, of New York, objected, saying: "It contains a charge of fraud, by a fraud." Instantly there was intense excitement throughout the hall. Cox's intemperate and unconsidered words shook the House as if they were electric. Anson McCook, of New York, an intimate friend of the President, quivering with passion, sprang to his feet and loudly demanded that the unparliamentary words be taken down. Shouts of derision came from the Democratic side, when, by tact on the part of the Speaker, who declared that Cox was not recognized, and that his words could not go upon the record, the scene ended, and the roll-call proceeded.

roll-call proceeded.

THE RESULT

was the passage over the velo by a vote of 196 yeas to 78 nays. The announcement of the vote was greeted with applause on the

floor and in the gallery.

An analysis of the vote shows that the silver men have lost nothing in the House by the veto. The amendments were last week concurred in by a vote of 204 to 73. The anti-silver men held their own, while the silver men apparently lost a few votes. This loss, however, is only apparent, for in reality the silver men gained one vote in the House-that of Martin I. Townsend, of New York, who did not vote for the bill last week. The difference between 196 and 204 is to be accounted for by Representatives who were absent without a pair. It had not been expected by the members that the veto message would come in to-day, and no one had anticipated that it could have been so summarily acted upon. There was not a word of debate in either House.

> THE SENATE. SUMMARY ACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—In the Senate, action upon the Silver bill was scarcely less summary than in the House, At 3 o'clock the Clerk of the House appeared with the President's veto message, and an-

nounced in the constitutional way the action of the House upon it. The Mississippi Log bill was under discussion, and debate upon it continued for twenty minutes, the veto meanwhile lying upon the table. At that time Conkling moved that the Log bill be laid aside and the message be considered. The solicitude which Conkling manifested speech was forthcoming. This fact, and the further fact that Edmunds, their purpose to interpose technical objections and delay the measure, rendered it probable that protracted debate might en-

THE SILVER POWER REIGNED THERE. The Representatives of the people had al ready abandoned the Lower House, had followed the messenger of that body to the Senate, and were seated in the semicircle in rear of the Senators' seats, like sentinels on duty. There was every indication of some important action, and the Chamber was as quiet as on state occasions. All technical objections were overcome, and the message was received. After reading, the President pro tempore, Mr. Ferry, immediately put the constitutional question, "On reconsideration, shall the bill pass?" and, without a sign from any one, the roll-call proceeded. The result was a vote of 46 ayes to 19 noes, and the presiding officer declared the bill a law. This vote was stronger than the silver men had expected. All the original silver men were held, together with the doubtful ones. and there was, besides, the gain of the vote of Hill, of Georgia. When the name of the latter was reached, he desired evidently to explain his vote, but the rules of the Senate. at the demand of goldites, were inexorably enforced, and he gave an unexplained vote in support of the bill. From this vote it is ertain that Hill's position on the passage of the bill was misunderstood, and that the anouncement of the fact that he was paired was a misconception. He was paired only as to certain amendments, and left the question as to the bill open. Paddock, Kellogg, and Windom, as to whose final votes doubts have been expressed, remained firm with the silver men. There were

ELEVEN ARSENTEES, neluding Sharon. Of these, nine were paired, two being required to pair for the bill with one against it, under the two-thirds rule. Those with pairs were: Anthony, against the bill, with Cameron of Wisconsi and Ransom, for it; Burnside, against the bill, with Booth and Oglesby for it, the latter being absent in Illinois; Edmunds, against the bill, with Cameron of Pennsylvania and rmstrong, for it, this pair being made for the convenience of the last two gentlemen.

There had been doubts as to the vote of

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, but by this pair all doubts were removed. Christiancy and Sharon were both absent without a pair; out their presence would have made no diference in the result. Christiancy's absence was unexplained, and he undoubtedly had not expected such speedy action.

INDIVIDUAL COMMENT.

WHAT BENATOR ALLISON SATS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.whom is due great praise from the silver men

highly delighted with the result. He end to-night that he had never seen such determination on any measure time he has been He thought it was a clear indication that the people are with Congress. He said it must be noticed that even the opponents of the measure are not demonstratively hor tile. If they had been they might have de layed action in the Senate for several days by debating the veto. For the me

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 1 1878

itself he had NO WORDS OF COMMERCIATION. He said it was a weak production at bes

and all the points in it were old. Senator Ingalis said the message Senator Ingalis said the message was a poor rehash of what the country had heard a thousand times. There was not a new idea in it, and the whole paper has in shocking bad language.

Senator Windom said in conversion that the message was well stated and strong from

the standpoint of the President, but there the standpoint of the President, but there was nothing new in it. He thought it would have been more respectful had the Senate laid the message over one day, as is customary, and he would have voted to that end. Still he thought the honor were easy. It was quite as disrespectful for the President to veto a bill after it had passed both Houses by more than a two-thirds majority, as for the Senate and House to pass the bill over the veto without time even for printing the message. He thought the position of the two Houses still stronger because the Presi-

Senator Mitchell said he thought the mesge was just right. It was not too long and it was unpretentious. It satisfies the opponents of the bill, and he thought the would come when the message would be more thought of than now. He thought the bill would be all right if the proposed dollar contained silver enough.

Senator Wallace says the message rehashes the arguments of the opponents of the measure, and gives no force to those of the other side. Its statement that some one said when selling bonds that they were payable in gold is an alarming one in a state paper, in view of the fact that both law and bond expressly negative such authority. The Senator wants to know

WHO SAID THIS. He thinks the message is somewhat insince in stating that \$225,000,000 were sold for gold. Where is the gold? Were they not exchanged for other bonds? The paper, he thought, was not striking in its arguments or in its diction.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, said the message was the worst flapdoodle he had ever seen in a State paper. It was weaker than dishwater, and insipid beyond comparison.

Why, said he, did a not PUT SOME PIREWORES INTO IT ?

There is not an enjoyammatic sentence it,-not a rounded period. He might have sue, but the pressure from within and with- put a few catch phrases into it, and got it will be strange if any of them praise it. They have all stated that side of the question with more strength and directness. It is the weakest kind of wind.' Senator Jones said several Senators opposed to the bill had expressed their disgust at the message. Senator Kernan said he was greatly surprised at the message. He had

EXPECTED A STRONGER DOCUMENT. nother Senator of prominence who voted to sustain the veto said that there was not s country editor who had not stated the case n better style and more forcibly than the President. Senator Kellogg said he thought the President was wrong, but his message was simple, strong, and dignified; it was a good presentation of the facts. Senator Maxey said that no President ever received such a blow from Congress as that administered to-day. The ase of Andrew Johnson was not analagous. There was an overwhelming majority against Johnson in both Houses. It is different with Mr. Hayes, who has majority in the Senate, and the parties are

NOT WORTH REMARKING. The idea that both Houses passed the bill n such a short time, with scarcely space enough to read this message, without a word of debate, and not even a copy of the message in the hands of each Senator, is a piece of disrespect that will be long remembered. It shows the country is in earnest on the silver question.

so even in the House that it is

Senator Beck said his opinion of the message was not worth anything. He thought both Houses had pretty clearly given theirs, "and now," said he, "the President has got no friends left. Even Charley Foster, in the House, and Matthews, in the Senate, have gone back on him."

Friends of the President to-night say that the majority of the Cabinet recomm veto, but that he would have vetoed it if a majority had been against it.

There was considerable jealousy am the silver men because Alexander Stephens moved to pass the bill over the veto. Buckner, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, which reported it, and Bland whose name it bears, desired that honor, but the withered and wrinkled old man stopped to ask no questions, made the successful me-tion, and claimed the victory.

PRESIDENT HAYES' REASONS WHY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The following is the full text of the President's message:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 23, 1878.—70 the House of Representatives: After very care consideration of House Bill 1,098, entitle "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," I feel compelled to return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, would be neither unjust nor inexpedient," it has been my earnest desire to concur with Congress in the adoption of such measures to increase the silver coinage of the country as would not impair the obligation of contracts, either public or private, nor injuriously affect the public credit. It is only upon the conviction that this oil

that I feel it my duty to withhold from it my approval. My present official duty as to the bill permits only an attention to specific objections to its passage, which seem to me so important as to justify me in asking from the wisdom and duty of Congress that further consideration of the bill for which the Constitution

dollars of the weight of 419% grains each, of standard silver, to be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipu-lated in congracts. It is well known that the market value of that number of grains of standard silver during the past year has been from 90 to 92 cents as compared with the standard gold dollar. Thus the silver dollar authorized by this bill is worth 8 to 10 per cent less than it purports to be worth, and is made a legal tender for debts contracted when the law did not recognize such coins as lawful money. The right to pay duties in silver or in certificates of silver deposits will, when they are issued in sufficient amount to circulate, put an end to the receipt of revenue in gold, and thus

for both the principal and interest of the public debt. Of the bonded debt now outstanding, \$1,143,498,400 was issued prior to February, 1873. form of silver bullion for exportation; \$583,-440,350 of the bonded debt has been issued since February, 1878, when gold alone was the coin for which bonds were sold, and gold alone was the coin in which both parties to the con-tract understood that the bonds would be paid. These bonds entered into the markets of the

PAID FOR IN GOLD when silver had greatly depreciated, and when no one would have bought them if it had been no one would have bought them if it had been understood that they would be paid in silver. The sum of \$225,000,000 of these bonds has been sold during my Administration for gold coin, and the United States received the benefit of these sales by a reduction of the rate of interest to 4 per cent. During the progress of these sales a doubt was suggested as to the coin in which payment of these bonds would be made. The public announcement was thereupon authorized that it was not to be anticipated that any further legislation of Congress, or any action of any department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate redemption of the principal of these bonds, or

than the coin received for them. It is said that the silver dollar made a legal-tender by this bill believe this, and would not justify an attempt o pay debts, either public or private, in coin of THE CAPITAL DEPECT

tecting from its operation pre-existing debts in case the coinage which it creates shall continue o be of less value than that which was the sole to be of less value than that which was the sole legal-tender when they were contracted. If it is now proposed, for the purpose of taking ad-vantage of the depreciation of silver in pay-ment of debts, to coin and make a legaltender a silver dollar of less commercia value than any dollar, whether of gold or paper, which is now lawful money in this country, will, in the judgment of mankind, be

As to all debts heretofore contracted, the silver dollar should be made a legal-tender only at its market value. The standard of value at its market value. The standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract. National promises should be kept with unfinching fidelity. There is no power to compel a nation to pay its just debts. Its credit depends on its bonor. The nation owes what it has led or allowed its rhich, in my judgment, authorizes the violation of sacred obligations. The obligation of public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage. Its unquestionable main-tenance is the dictate as well of the highest ex-pediency as of the most necessary duty, and

CAREFULLY GUARDED
by the Executive, by Congress, and by the peo

It is my firm conviction that if the country is to be benefited by a silver coinage, it can be done only by the issue of silver dollars of full value, which will defraud no man. A currency worth less than it purports to be worth will when he stand not only the creditors, but all who are engaged in legitimate business, and none more surely than those who are dependent on their daily labor for their daily bread.

R. B. HAYES.

IN THE HOUSE.

QUICK WORK.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—When the ve Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—When the veto message was received in the House, Mr. Stephens moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of taking it up.

The Speaker said the motion was unnecessary, as it was the duty of the Char to present it.

The Speaker thereupon, having first seen that order was restored and observed, laid the message before the House.

The message having been read in the midst of profound silence, the Speaker stated that the question was, "Will the House, on reconsideration, pass the bill?"

mr. Stephens—On that I move the previous question. [Clapping of hands and other den constrations of approval among the members.] THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Stephens—I propose that by general consent every member shall be permitted to have printed in the Record such remarks as he may

Mr. Banks.—I object.
Mr. Fort.—As this message is not to be printed, I ask that it be read again. [Shouts "No!" "No!" from the friends of the bill.]
The Speaker.—Does the gentleman desire

The Speaker—It goes into the Record.

Mr. Fort—I mean to say, as it has not printed for our consideration it should be again before a vote is taken.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—I object to having the

down and read.

Mr. Cox—I simply said that the message was a charge of fraud by a fraud.

Mr. McCook—That was very improper language to be used in the presence of the House.

Mr. Cox—It was a very true expression of the

der. The Speaker—The Chair thinks that the

The Speaker—The Chair thinks that the lan-guage of the gentleman from New York was out of order. He had no right to use it. The reporters were not bound to take it down at all reporters were not bound to take it down at all as part of the Congressional Record.

Mr. McCook—That is all I ask,—that it shall not go in the Record. I thought it

A SINGULAR EXPRESSION for the gentleman to use.

The Speaker—The Chair did not recognize the

rentleman to make the remark.

Mr. McCook—Does it go into the Record?

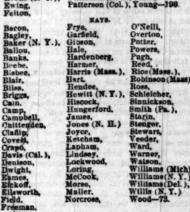
The Speaker—The Chair thinks it should not

o into the Record.

Mr. McCook—Very well, sir; that is all. The vote was then taken, and resulted—yeas, 196; nays, 73. The last three votes were cast by Bragg, Cook, and Kelley, all of whom had been absent from the House by fliness, but came

up in time (by unanimons consent) to recontheir votes, which they did in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:





The Speaker announced the vote and said:
"Is obedience to the requirement of the Constitution, two-thirds have voted in the affirma-The announcement was received with general hand-clapping and other marks of jubilation. sent to the Senate.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—In the Senwas received that the House of Ropresentatives was yoting on the passage of the Silver bill, nowithstanding the objections of the Presi-

Mr. Allison immediately entered a motion to mr. Alison immediately entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had agreed to adjourn over till Monday. Subsequently Mr. Edmunds moved to ad-journ. The motion was rejected by a rising vote—yeas 18, nays 85.

A motion for an executive session was also

THE MESSAGE RECEIVED.

At 3:10 p. m. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had passed the bill authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character, notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto.

Mr. Eustis at the time held the floor, and was speaking upon the bill in regard to holding court in Mississippi, and the Silver bill was laid on the table for the present.

MR. CONKLING STOGESTS.

Pending discussion, Mr. Conkling said he observed that this bill was likely to be discussed at some length, and he ventured to bring the attention of the Senator from Iowa (Allison), who had been in charge of the bill when it was before the Senate, that the Silver bill was upon the table. He did not call attention to it for the purpose of submitting any motion himself, but for the purpose of having from the Senator who had charge of the bill some suggestion as to when the majority of the Senate proposed to take action upon it.

MRADY FOR ACTION.

Mr. Allison said he understood the friends of the bill were ready to proceed to its consideration at any moment.

Mr. Conkling—They are always ready. Con-

the bill were ready to proceed to its consideration at any moment.

Mr. Conkling—They are always ready. Continuing his remarks, he said he hoped the pending bill (in regard to holding court in Mississipsi) would be hild aside at this hour as a matter of convenience. Senators should know whether it was the disposition of the Senate to

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

take final action on the Silver bill to-day or not the hoped the Senator from Iowa would move to postpone the pending and all prior orders, an proceed to consider the Silver bill.

Mr. Lamar opposed the postponement of the

of vastly more importance to dispose of the Silver bill than to proceed with the consideration of the pending bill. For the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, he moved that the pending bill (in regard to holding court in Mis-sissippi) be laid on the table. Agreed to—year,

TAKEN UP.

The President pro tempore—The Chair lays before the Senate the bill to suthorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character, which has been sent to the Senate by the House of Reprentatives with the objections of the President of the United States.

United States.

Mr. Edmunds objected to the President pretempore laying the bill before the Senate at
this time, and said that under the rules House
bills could be laid before the Senate only during
the morning hour. He read the eighth rule,
which provides that "After the journal is read,
the presiding officer shail lay before the Senate
messages from the President, reports and communications from heads of Departments, and
other communications addressed to the Senate,
and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as
may remain upon his table from any previous
day's session undisposed of."

He next read the ninth rule, which provides
that, "Immediately upon the expiration of the

that, "Immediately upon the expiration of the morning hour, the presiding officer shall lay before the Senate the unfinished business at its last adjournment, which shall take precedence of special orders, and shall be proceeded with

Mr. Edmunds said he made the objection order that there might be time for the Se

o consider the message.

Mr. Hamlin said the rules read by the i Mr. Hamlin said the rules read by the Senator applied to the action of the Chair in the morning hour, and had no reference to the action of that officer after that hour. It was within the power of the Senate to take such action on any bill as it might designate by a majority. The Senator from Iowa (Allison) has the right to move to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the Silver bill.

The President pro tem. (Ferry) overruled the objection of Mr. Edmunds, and said the eighth rule prescribed what should be laid before the Senate during the morning hour, but it did not preclude the Chair from laying bilis before the Senate after the morning hour, and the practice had been to do so.

tice had been to do so.

Mr. Edmunds—By unanimous consent on
Mr. Allison moved to postpone the period and all prior orders and proceed to the orientation of the Silver bill.

eration of the Silver bill.

ANOTHER OBJECTION.

Mr. White objected, under the fifty-fifth rule, which provides that every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless for the dispatch of the business of the Senate such printing may be dispensed with.

The President pro tempore overruled the objection.

The motion of Mr. Allison was then agreed to

The motion of Mr. Allison was then agreed to without a roll-call.

THE GALLERIES CAUTIONED.

The President pro tempore announced to the occupants of the galleries and others that any demonstrations of approval or disapproval would be promptly punished, and the Sergeautat-Arms was directed to arrest offenders.

Chief-Clerk McDonald then began to read the Silver bill, but before be concluded Mr. Conkling interrupted, and said he ventured to suggest that it was needless to read a bill which had been representedly read in the Senate.

A REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Sargent objected to dispensing with the reading of the bill, and said he was in the other House of Congress at the time when it was charged that a bill had been passed without reading (the Demonetizing act of 1878) there had been a good deal said about it ain

Mr. Whyte moved that the bill and me without roll-call.

The President pro tempore—Shall the bill

passed?
A Senator—Nothwithstanding the object of the President?
The President pro tempore—The Chair the words of the Constitution.

THE END OF IT. The Clerk then proceeded to call the the bill was passed over the velo,—nays, 19,—as follows:



Baton,

THE PAIRS.

As it required a two-thirds vote to pass the bill, the pairs, to be equal, were two advocates of the measure with one opponent, and they were announced as follows: Oglesby and Ransom, who would have voted in the affirmative, with Anthony, who would have voted in the negative; Cameron (of Wisconsin) and Booth, who would have voted in the negative; Cameron (of Pennsylvania) and Armstrong, who would have voted in the negative. Christiancy and Sharon were absent.

HILL WOULD EXPLAIN.

When the name of Hill was called he said:

When the name of Hill was called he said:
"I do not know the rules of the Senate, but I would like to make a brief statement."
Several Senators objected.
The President pro tem.—Objection is made.
Mr. Hull—Then I vote aye.
Mr. Edmunds said, being obliged to leave the city in a day or two, he had arranged for a pair on this bill, but different from the one announced. The Master of Pairs, his friend from Iowa (Allison), had arranged it differently. Had he (Edmunds) known that a vote would be taken on the bill to-day he would not have agreed to pair, because he thought out of respect to the President the message should be laid over until to-morrow.

The President pro tempore, in announcing the vote, said: "Two-thirds of the Senste having voted in its favor, the bill is passed, and has become a law."

THE MINTS.

AVERTHING READY.

Special Dispute to The France.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—A mill liars has been placed to the credit tiledelphia Mint, and \$600,000 to the ce Carson City Mint, so that beth ce

taken in the meantime by the committee of east ing or perfecting its provisions, and reserving right, also, for a minority report, to be made the same time. The practical effect of the ord thus made is to insure the subject being broug before the House at the first possible opportuty, though in the meanwhile the Committ will continue its consideration and a formal wupon the question of adopting the Sub-Committee's favorable report will not be taken unat least one other meeting shall be held. Tfull Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Mr. Conkling

sew coinage is to come here, and, seption of a requisition for a fu mbers of Congress, it is the intent

To the Western Associated Press.
HISTORY, D. C., Feb. 28.—The Secretary
reasury has already prepared the necesaugements for the immediate execution
two providing for the coinage of silver
so that there will be no delay whatever
restion. The deserver has prepared a its operation. The Secretary has prepared a cm of silver certificate and approved the dece for the new silver dollar which was submited to him by the Director of the Mint. The epartment is therefore prepared to begin withte delay the administration of the new law.

PRESS COMMENT. OUT THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ing papers regarding the President's veto ige is given in the following extracts from literials which will appear to-morrow: THE "THES" (REF.).

ident has vindicated his consistency ity, if not courage, in the veto of the He has taken the only course which d save him from the responsibility and dis-e of participating, even impliedly, in the faith the measure involves. The dubious ement from him, and also from secre-rman, and the circumstances served ther to impair the strength of position to particular features as enacted. There may be no strong ident, at any stage of the conit. The summary, half-contemptuo in which the veto was disposed of mbers does not indicate the present last to speak would seem to have required an earlier attempt to relieve himself from miss President may lawfully exercite the furtherance of his conviction iccidedly. Incidentally he notices the measure apon pre-existing private obligations, and shows he has a glimmering of the loss its enactment will entail upon creditors generally, and upon the industrial classes especially. The President has utterly failed to grasp the significance of the filter agitation in any other aspect, and has consequently thrown away the concertmity the sequently thrown away the opportunity the onsequently thrown away the opportunity the eto afforded him of exposing the mischievous endendes of the measure, and the fonstice which it will entail upon creditors of every class, and upon every man who labors or his bread. To this extent the message is reak and unsatisfactory. The statement of the see in relation to the public debt is temperate and conclusive. Mr. Hayes is cold, at the cost of vigor and impressiveness. If his convictions as a financier were as clear and positive as his moral convictions, his message would have been stronger and more effective. The impression it et likely to make now is that it was pre-

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" (IND.). The New YORK "HERALD" (IND.).

The Herald says: "In the whole history of our Government there was never before a veto of any bill by any President overruled by majorities in both Houses so superfluously large. Until Andrew Johnson's time no bill was ever passed by Congress over a veto. President Hayes is not the defiant, bull-headed type of man Johnson was, out Congress seems to show even more alacrity lating him, and proving his want of
No intelligent judge believed the
fill could be defeated at this
by the President's signature, erwhelming a defeat. So little does a lent understand his weakness when he has sundered his relations with his own party in Congress! President Hayes has been at the wrong end. An able President in friendly relations with Congress could have checked the silver lunacy in its earlier stages. It is a strenger a phenomenon for a bill to be strenger. singular plienomenon for a bill to be stronger after its veto than before. Had Mr. Blain been President, and held the sound views of Mr. Hayes, it would have been a political imover his veto. The harm the bill will do con over his veto. The harm the bill will do consists first in loss of credit. In a rich country like ours a mere money loss is soon recovered, but a loss of reputation is a different matter. We are a borrowing nation, and it will long continue a great profit to us, and especially to the western and southern part of us, if we can borrow money at a low rate of interest in Europea to halp, and develop

rate of interest in Europe to help us develop our resources. This bill makes such borrowing impossible for years to come. But the pecuniary loss, the immediate loss, is also great. Owing to the silver craze we have drawn from Europe fifty millions of our own debt, instead of that amount of gold. Further, the silver agitation has alarmed many prudent people here, and we happen to know on the best authority that for some time a quiet movement has been going on of capital drawn out here and sent to Europe to be invested there. This is a serious matter. This silver folly is impoverishing us, and depriving us surely of the capital we need to keep our enterprises going."

The World says: "Yesterday the President put silver the special of the continuous passed the bill over his veto by the required two-thirds vote. The measure is now, therefore, the law of the land. No comment is necessary on this event, which was anticipated by the country, but a few words in approval of the veto message are appropriate, since it is always well to praise the able and conscientious performance of a public duty. President Hayes gives his objections to the Silver bill clearly and tersely, and we think there is less effort after effect and more straightforward strength in this message than in any previous document he has written. He opposes the bill because he thinks it will impair the obligations of contracts, public and private, and injure the national credit. A large amount of the public debt was created prior to 1878, at a time when silver was unknown in the circulation of the country. All the bonds recently sold were sold for gold. This element in the bargato was part of the inducement to capitalists to accept 4 per cent interest inateed of 8. To attempt to pay obligations incurred in one come in another coin of less value is therefore dishonest. In suggesting to those who profess that their object is not the swindling of the creditors of the country and the creditors of private individuals, that they should have exempted all contra

The veto message is as weak and illogical as it is outrageous. It damns itself. What are the President's arguments? The capital defect of aident's arguments? The capital detect measure is that it contains no provis steeting from its operation pre-exis-ots. The hand that wrote those words in message, whether that of Sherman or Hayes, should have palsied in the writing, and the Administration that sent them to, Congress should resign for shame. One great purpose of this bill was to cancel legislation which ignored pre-existing contracts. Did the men who demonstized the old silver dollar exempt the pre-existing debts? The entire national debt is payable in the present ing the issue of the bonds, and in the specific contract printed on the bonds themselves, in the dollar which this law reinstates, and which the Sherman gang banished from money with the most infamous disregard of 'pre-cristing debts.' The national debt was made by law payable specifically in a named number of grains of silver and a named number of grains of gold. Why did not the men who stopped the coinage of those grains of silver in 1872, and demonetized them in 1874, exempt from the operation of their infamous measures the pre-cristing national debts to the amount of two thousand milions! It is crimibill meant to undo the very wrong of which this message complains, to mosn like lying hypocrites that the bill contains no provision protecting from its operation pre-existing debts. As the President calls this feature the capital punishment upon itself—has committed suicide.
The President hangs all his objections to
this bill upon the point of 'impairing the obligations of contracts'; and this law restores the obligation of contracts. It is not the comag-of a new dollar, but the comage of an old one that the law suthorizes, and the President should remember that the surest way in which weaken the respect at home for its managers,—that public faith begins at home. The Government should first keep faith with its own citizens. But the President advises lying to one's wife, swinding one's daughter, cheating his son, and robbing his employer, in order to give a stranger more his employer, in order to give a stranger more than is promised. When he says it was understood differently, he only heaps infamy on the heads of those who have caused the bonds to be so understood, as the bonds themselves say they shall not be. When he says that the 'standard of value should not be changed without the consent of both parties to the contract,' he unwittingly takes precisely the position of the Congress that denounced such a change in this law, trampling on his veto, and in spite of him rectified it. But the most infamous veto in our history is conquered by the Congress with eighteen votes more than the necessary two-thirds h the House, and with three to spare in the Re-publican Senate. This is the victory of the people, whose confidence the President has forfeited. The man in the White House clothed with the veto power is clothed with awful authority. His workequals one-sixth of the Congress. It balance or 1,500,000 voters. The people escaped from its tremendous command yesterday. But this hour teaches, nay commands, the American voters not again to trust that power to any man who is not the unalterable friend of the people upon these great questions of finance." CINCINNATI " COMMERCIAL " (IND. REP.)

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—The Commercial's ed itorials for to-morrow credit the President with acting upon a mistaken sense of duty, and congratulate him and the country upon the passage of the Silver bill. The Commercial urges that the law as it stands is an admirable one; that its effect will be to insure resumption withou distress; and that it is the duty of good citizen

the old double standard, and frown down al agitations affecting money. THE PITTSBURG "COMMERCIAL GAZETTE"

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Pittsburg, Feb. 28.—The Commercial Gazette practically unfortunate. President Hayes has been remarkable for the certainty with which he has managed to put himself in opposition to the common sense of the country been in office. It is impossible to be in Washington and not know there is a strong undercurrent of irritated feeling among Congressmen toward the President. It is felt that there is no sympathy between them. was so anxious that he should at least not veto reference to legislation relative to silver, would have led to withholding a veto. It was clearly understood that, if the President should flaunt a veto in the face of Congress should launt a veto in the face of Congress after so strong a vote had been given as to prove its utter uselessness, there would be danger of a bill far more extreme in its provisions being passed. But, to send a veto to Congress after it had fully discussed the subject, declaring the bill dishouest, and intimating that no change in the law should be made without the consent of the goldites. intimating that no change in the law should he made without the consent of the goldites, was to insult Congress. It was certainly an extremely impudent thing to do. The President could have maintained his consistency by signing the bill and sending a message to Congress stating his individual views, but recognizing the uselessness of a veto, or he might have allowed it to become a law by expiration of time. Of all possible methods, he chose the most of-fensive."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—The Avalanche prints the following editorial: "The President's veto of the Senate Silver bill is not a surprise to prints the following editorial: "The President's veto of the Senate Silver bill is not a surprise to the country or to Congress. The regret we earnestly feel in the opposition of the President to the restoration of the dollar of our grandfathers is mitigated by the reflection that his financial views are not in harmony with those of New England and New York, in which States public opinion, as far as it is permitted to have expression, is for the single gold standard, while the President would have both silver and gold, provided silver be made equal in its purchasing power to gold. The President in his veto adheres to his opinions as expressed in his annual message to Congress. He is very much like the man who asserted that the horse was sixteen feet high, and, having so asserted, means to stick to it if it takes all winter. Candor compels us to state, however, that the President believes he is right, and his convictions of right and duty to the country are to him a controlling power, to which no opposition, whether inside or outside of the Republican party, is strong enough to overcome. The veto did not change a vote, and it will not please the advocates of a single gold standard. The Aradanche cannot refrain from calling the President's attention to a wise sentiment he uttered in a short speech made by him last summer to a sunday-school in Vermont, namely, 'In this country, public opinion is the Government.' There never was a measure more thoroughly discussed by the country than the restoration of the silver dollar of our grandfathers and lathers."

BEN WADE YET ALIVE.

Special Disputes to The Tribuils.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—The Hon. B. F.

Wade appeared a trifle better this afternoon, but a disputch from Jefferson this evening states that this is not considered a favorable symptom, and it is thought that he may not live till morning.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Feb. 28.—Arrived, steamers Erin and Batavia, from Liverpool.

Bosros, Feb. 28.—Arrived, steamships Istrian and Bohemian, from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON

Blaine Makes the Mississippi

Pine-Log Bill His Opportunity.

And Throws a Few Hot Shot into the Interior Department,

In Return for Schurz's Influence Against Him at Cincinnati.

Reported Kidnapping of Many Negroes in Florida,

And Their Being Sold into Slavery on the Island of Cuba.

THE PINE-LOG BILL.

animated debate in the Senate upon the Missis stepl Pine-Log bill. Blaine showed, in support of the charge that the Interior Departmen may have been mistaken, that great injustice was done in Montana by forcing people there. at the outbreak of the winter, to pay \$1 per cord for stumpage for frewood taken from the Government lands, in accordance with immemorial custom, when the real stumpage was easy, however, to see that Blaine decided snimus in his attack upon Schurz. It was not difficult between the lines to see that

was not difficult between the lines to see that Blaine remembered that Schurz opposed his nomination at Cincinnati, and was one of a number of Liberals who declared that they would not support the Republican tacket if Blaine was nominated. Blaine's speech to-day appeared to have been used as a means of getting even with Schurz.

Sargent, of California, was ready to support Blaine. Sargent, too,

As a GRIZVANCE,

as the operations of his friends in the desertland matter have been defeated.

Schurz undoubtedly made a mistake in the exorbitant charge of \$1 per cord for stumpage in Montana, but there is no doubt that the Senate made an infinitely greater blunder to-day in passing a bill the effect of which will be to permit organized gangs of timber-thieves is Mississippi to continue their depredations upon the Government. Many Republican Senators hostile to the Administration were by their votes placed in the curious position of coming to the rescue of timber-thieves and open violaters of public law for the sake of gratifying their spite on Schurz.

KIDNAPPING.

NEGROES STOLEN AND SOLD IN CUBA. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Several weeks ago the President received a letter from a reliable source stating that the writer was in possession of facts capable of direct proof to the been kidnapped and transported across the Gult The writer says members of the families of some enslaved citizens had received intelligence from Cubs from their relatives stating that they were Cubs from their relatives stating that they were held in bondage there, and the matter was com-municated to the Chief Executive of the United States for such action in the premises as might be deemed best calculated to vindicate Ameri-can dignity in view of a procedure so grossly in violation of the civilization of the times. The contents of the letter

OCCASIONED MUCH SURPRISE to the President. With a view to ascertaining the truth of the statement, he concluded to dispatch a confidential agent to Cuba for that purpose. Such agent was found in Judge Leonard, Republican member from Louisiana in the House of Representatives, a gentleman discreet and courteous, and familiar with the Spanish language. It was thought advisable to pursue this direct course, instead of making the subject the basis of diplomatic correspondence Judge Leonard a few days ago obtained indef nite leave of absence from the House, and left New York for Havana on the steamship Columbus on Wednesday last, carrying with him a letter from President flayes to the Captain-General, and also one from Senor Mantilla, Spanish Minister, addressed to the known the objects of his mission. It is no doubted that the Captain-General will

APPORD HIM EVERY PACILITY for the accomplishment of his mission, besides extending his own investigations in the same direction.

Another object of the mission is to ascertain the true condition of the insurgents, official accounts and those from insurrectionary sources being contradictory. While one side represents the decline of the insurrection, the other asserts the contrary, and agents have been here in behalf of the insurgent Cubans with a view to the recognition of their independence by the United States. for the accomplishment of his mission, besides

recognition of their independence by the United States.

The Captain-General will doubtless extend to Judge Leonard the necessary facilities for visiting the insurrectionary district, as Spain uniformly shows a disposition to preserve and strengthen friendly relations between Spain and the United States, which have never been more amicable than they are now. Should it be found true that negroes are kidinapped in Florida or any other Southern State and conveyed to Cuba and sold into slavery, immediate means will be adopted to prevent all such future outrages on persons in violation of international law. The objects of the mission are not known, care having been taken to conceal them, but the above statement is confirmed in quarters which leaves no room for doubt.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ADVERSE REPORT.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Represents WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Representa-tive Wilson (West Virginia) has been authorized by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to report adversely the petition on behalf of the American Colonization Society for an appro-priation of \$50,000, to be expended in making a survey by army and civil engineers from Liberia eastward 2,000 miles into the Niger Valley.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS. Immediately after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, the Democratic members held a caucus and discussed the question of appointing an expert for each of the seven Investigating Committees, without coming to a conclusion. An adjourned meeting will be held to morrow afternoon, when the subject will be resumed and consideration given to Gen. Ban-ning's Army-Pay bill.

Senator Gordon has written to various cities and Boards of Trade which were moving to send him to Europe as a Commissioner from the South, that the probable length of the present session of Congress will prevent mim from going abroad.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total internal revenue receipts for the month show a decrease of \$1,485,227, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

replacement 8, 731, 500

Rotes of failed, liquidating, and redacing banks deposited Treasury 608, 100 Totals for 1878. \$15, 588, 000 Totals for 1877. 18, 976, 200 Decrease \$ 3,880,200 \$ 4,808,850 COMPROMISED.

The Surrey County, North Carolina, tobacco cases, which have been pending before the Burean of Internal Revenue, were compromised to-day upon terms agreeable to Commissioner

THE TEXAS PACIFIC SATUROAD SING.
The House Committee on Pacific Rails

A Timely Note of Warning to All Friends of Chicago.

The Great Municipal Rip Van Winkles touth of Us Waking Up.

gerous Sap at Our Gates.

Young Rivals Also Laying Dan-

New York Pension Agency bill yesterday one or two Senators alluded with some surprise to the fact that Coster, who was appointed Pension Agent at New York, had never qualified. Mr. Coster came this mercing and brought with him Coster came this morning and brought with him a bond signed by a large number of men known to him and other Senators. It was drawn by CHICAGO'S PERIL. The editor of the Chicago Railing Review has kindly furnished The Tripune with an advance copy of the following elaborate article, which will appear in his paper Saturday, on the misthe District-Attorney, and was a copy of the bond under which Mr. Hillnouse, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, performed his duties Treasurer at New York, performed his duties
The obligors owned property to the value of
\$500,000. This bond was perfected on the 21s
of February, and it was tendered by telegraph
but objected to on the ground that the justifies
tion should be unincumbered real property
Mr. Coster had not been able to conform to thi
requirement, which, as far as Coster knew, had
never been made in the case of any other officer
The House bill to authorize the construction of a
bridge acrost the Missouri River at Glasgow, Mo.
was reported favorably and placed on the calendar.
A substitute was presented for the Senata bil
authorizing the Arkansas River Transfer Railway
Company to construct a bridge across the river near will appear in his paper Saturday, on the mis-taken policy of the Chicago roads which allow the business of the West which formerly sought an outlet via this city to be diverted to other points. The article is of considerable interest, as it shows the necessity of immediate action on the part of our shippers and merchants if Chi-cago is not to lose the vantage it has gained through superior energy in former years: In recent articles we have endeavored to point through superior energy in former years:

In recent articles we have endeavored to point out in unmistakable terms the impending conflict between St. Louis and Chicago for the trade and transportation of the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. The citizens of St. Louis are fully awake to the demands of the situation, and the recent success of the jettles at New Orleans has inspired a new hope and called forth extraordinary exertions in the effort to supplant Chicago in the common field tributary to both cities. Even Kansas City as alert to her intereste in the conflict, as authorizing the Arkanasa River Transfer Railway, company to construct a bridge across the river near Little Rock. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Whyte submitted a resolution directing the secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate topies of all the letters documents, and state-ments in writing relating to the conduct of the avigation officer of the United States steamer fluron, at the time of ther loss, other than those contained in the proceedings of the naval Court of faculty.

contained in the proceedings of the naval Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Beck moved to make the resolution submitted by him on the first of January, in relation to the inerpediency of levying taxes at this time for maintaining a sinking fund, the special order for Tuesday next, after the morning hour. Rejected by a rising vote—yeas, 27; nays, 19—two-thirds not voting in the siftmative.

Mr. Beck then gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next for discussion, and hoped to have a vote on it then.

Mr. Chaffee, from the Committee on Territories, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and provide a temporary Government therefor. Placed on the calendar. witness the following from a recent issue of the Journal of that city:

There never was a more critical time in the history of Kansas City.

There never was a more critical time in the history of Kansas City.

If we do not do this [supply barge transportation], we take imminent chances of being swallowed in the context about to be insugarated between St. Louis and Chicago.

But Chicago is asleep, complicently resting upon the laurels gained in the past, and apparently without any real comprehension of the gravity of the situation. Maled by the former apathy and slow-going conservatism of St. Louis, Chicago has made the common but sad mistake of underestimating the resources, pluck, and enterprise of her rival. Meanwhile St. Louis has gained complete secendency in the Missouri Valley, where formerly Chicago enterprise had secured at least an equal control; and, not content with this unportant advantage enterprise had secured at least an equal control; and, not content with this unportant advantage prined, she is to-day boldly contesting the field in the Northwest, in Nebrsaka and Iowa, and in portions of those States with the scales inclined to her side. This seems a bold and surprising statement, but in reality it is but a feeble expression of the truth.

Facts are stronger than any reteoric, and we present in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in brief form some of the results of our investent in the processing the content in the same and the process in the state of the same and the process in the same and the process in the same and the process i alendar. It was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn to-

calendar.

It was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn today, it be to meet Monday next.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) called up the report of the
Secretary of War in answer to the resolution of the
Senate in regard to the militia organizations of the
various States. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on the House bill
changing the times for holding court for the District of West Virginia. Placed on the calendar.

The resolution of Mr. Plumb, submitted a few
days sgo, directing the Secretary of the Interior to
inquire of the Government Directors of the Union
Pacific Railroad Company as to the nature of the
securities taken or held by that Company for aid
granted by it to the Colorado Central and other
roads, was agreed to.

Mr. Paddock introduced a bill to provide for the
construction of a bridge across the Missouri River
at Decatur, Neb. Referres.

The House bill to anthorize a special term of the
Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern
District of Mississippi to be held at Scranton,
Jackson County, was taken up and discussed at
length.

Mr. Enstis submitted an amendment providing

length.

Mr. Rustis submitted an amendment providing for a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, to be held in St. Charles Parish, that State, on the second Monday in April next, for the trial of cases growing out of the action of the Government in scizing timber.

After some discussion, at the request of Mr. Lamar, Mr. Eustis withdrew his amendment to the bill under consideration.

Lamar, Mr. Eustis withdrew his amendment to the bill under consideration.

Mr. Blaine said the Secretary of the Interior had been adopting a line of policy in regard to timber lands without due notice, harsily, and without regard to individual rights, in various parts of the country, which had called forth a great deal of public criticism, and this policy had been so oppressive that the persons injured had sought a remedy. He knew something as to what the Secretary of the Interior had done in another part of the country. The Delegate from Montana, a gentleman in whom he had every confidence, had furnished him with facts as to the harsh policy of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to timber land in that Territory.

Mr. Edmunds asked if the Senator had made an inquiry about the Montana case at the Interior Department.

Mr. Edmunds—Then the Senator has only one side of the case.

Mr. Blaine—The Interior Department does not wish Senators and Representatives to visif it.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senator from Maine (Blaine) had shown his fairness toward the Secretary of the Interior by informing the Senate that he favored this bill because of the action of the Secretary of the Interior in some other part of the country. Secretary of the interior in some order part or the country.

Mr. Allison withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

A motion to adjourn and another to go into executive session were both rejected, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to authorize a special term of the circuit of the United States Court in the District of Mississippi, and it was passed notwithstanding the adverse report of the Judiciary Committee,—yeas, 30; nays, 15,—and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee, reported back the bill requiring estimates for appropriations needed by the Navy Department to be made in detail. He explained that the object of the bill was to prevent an appropriation made for a special object being used for other purposes. Under the present costom of bulking estimates, great abuses might and did occur in the matter of transferring the appropriations. The bill then passed.

Mr. Willis (N. Y.), from the same Committee, reported back the hill an horizing and equipping an expedition to the Arctic Sea. It provides for the establishment of a temporary colony, and appropriates \$50,000 for the necessary expenses of the expedition. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

propriates \$50,000 for the necessary expenses of the expedition. Referred to the Committee, reported back the bill for the relief of Nat McKay. Printed and recommittee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Eden in the chair), and resumed consideration of the bill to penislon soldiers of the Mcxican and Indian wars.

After speeches by Messrs. Williams (Alabama), Williams (Oregon), Ryan, White, and Riddle, the Committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections. During the speech made by Mr. Singleton, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read sletter from Jefferson Davis, requesting him (Singleton) to inform the friends of the bill that if the success of the bill depended on excluding him (Davis) from its behefits, he hoped that such provision would be inserted in ft. Mr. Singleton proceeded to eulogize Davis, declaring that this was but another proof of his great magnanimity, and explained that that gentleman had been in favor of delaying as long as possible the act of secession passed by Mississippl, in hopes of a reconciliation with the North.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held immediately.

CASUALTIES.

MINE EXPLOSION.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 28.—The explosion of gas this morning in the Preston mines killed William M. Williams, inside boss, and seriously injured John Mahoney, miner.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28.—The fishing schooner Carrie P. Mortrere is thought to be lost, with her crew of thirteen men.

THE WEATHER.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
FASHINGTON, D. C., March 1—1 a. m.—For the Lake region, rising followed by falling barome-eter, northeast to southeast winds, colder, party cloudy weather, with rain areas, partly turn-

ing into snow.

Local observations.

Cuicago, Peb. 28.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Pel. En. Weather 10:18 a.m. 30,052 37 90 S. W. 2 0 Clear. 11:18 a.m. 30,052 49 57 8. W. 12 0 Clear. 2:00 p.m. 30,068 34 8 W. 10 0 Clear. 3:35 p.m. 30,068 34 8 W. 7 0 Clear. 5:00 p.m. 30,068 47 77 8. E. 10 0 Clear.

THE BAILWAYS.

The Necessity of a Prompt and Vigorous Combat with Commercial Hostiles.

Denial of Recent Statements Concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad.

sas City is alert to her interests in the witness the following from a recent is Journal of that city:

Facts are stronger than any rhetoric, and we present in brief form some of the results of our investigation, of this subject.

It is well known that the three firms of William
Young & Co., C. E. Culver & Co., and Pope &
Davis are among the most prominent grain-receiving houses in Chicago, the business of any one of
them annually aggregating hundreds of thousands
of bushels: The members of these firms six representative men, and full reliance can be placed in
their statements. William Young & Co. inform
us that one year ago they received thousands

resentative men, and full reliance can be placed in their statements. William Young & Co. inform their statements. William Young & Co. inform their statements and they received thousands of bushels of corn from points in the Missouri Valley, and that at the present time it is almost all moving to St. Louis, and that they, in common with other Chicago, houses, have been compelled practically to abandon the field, being unable to compete with St. Louis buyers. Formerly hundreds of cars laden with corn were received by them along the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, but this whole movement is now diverted to St. Louis. Further morth, at Marshalitown, Is., on the Central Railway of lows, they had made advances to their correspondent with which he purchased corn, with the intention of shipping to them at Chicago, but such was the advantages in trasportation to St. Louis and prices at that point, that in one instance recently their correspondent shipped ten car-loads of this corn to St. Louis, paying them the usual commission, and making a profit by the transaction over whathe would have realized by shipping to Chicago. William Young & Co. had a large amount of corn cribbed at Columbus, Is., and they recently wrote to their agent to ship it to St. Louis, for the reason that they could thus realize a greater profit than by shipping to Chicago. On the Red Oak branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad they had made advances and secured control over 100,000 bushels of corn, which went to St. Louis for the same reason. One of their firm rereason that they could thus resize a greater profit than by shipping to Chicago. On the Red Qui branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad they had made advances and secured control over 100,000 bushels of corn, which went to St. Louis for the same reason. One of their firm re-

ment to Calcago from those points has now almost wholly cassed, while vast quantities, aye been wholly cassed, while vast quantities, aye been blissistiped River or East by the Wahash Railroad. To dur knowledge, along the line of the Union Pacific in Neuraska and in the Platte Valley hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain have been moving South away from Chicago to St. Louis, and East by the Wahash Railroad. Parties to whom we have made advances frequently pay me our commission and then ship to St. Louis with a profit. We have a number of correspondents on the Union Pacific, but we now receive no shippenest from them. On the line of the St. Joseph & Denver City we have a number of correspondents on the Union Pacific, but we now receive no shippenest from them. On the line of the St. Joseph & Denver City we have a middle of the Commission of the Union Pacific for the Chicago market, but if was all diverted south to St. Louis and the Wabash line, and he was informed that 3,000 cars had gone from Omaha in the same direction. In lows, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, the Central of lows, the Des Moines Villey and the Reokuk & Des Moines are taking large quantities of grain from all the prominent points on those roads away from and across the State line into Southern Minnesota, and its now taking away arain from the Country properly Iributary to Milwaukee. "We are also informed that in one instance at Hamburg, Is., there was grain sufficient to all 700 cars, bought by Chicago parties, but diverted from that directiou and sent south along the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.

These statements are sufficiently startling, but they are, the hour line of the Chicago, Brilington & Quincy, the Chicago parties, but diverted from that directiou and sent south along the line of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.

These statements are sufficiently of the utmost reliability, in which are given dyon an authority of the utmost reliability, in which we blace implicit confidence: The South

lecadence is inevitably accompanied b line; her growth by their prosperity. trong citadel of which they are the out f they permit that citadel to be under

nproved.

Nor are the refireads alone called upon to battl
Nor are the refireads alone called upon to battl
or Chicago; her citizens should move in this man
re, and at once. In this condite with St. Louis
the Chicago roads are weighted down and ham the Chicago rous are weighted uo by the railroad legislation of Illinois and Iowa. The laws of
trade, it allowed opportunity for their natural exercise, would lead the Chicago roads to give rates at
competing points which would secure the business,
but "cast fron" legislation interferes with the
operation of these natural laws, and renders this a
work of exceeding difficulty. The legal right of
this legislation is now established, but as
matter of policy it is all wrong. States may
prohibit extertion, if they deem it necessary, but
let them not violate every principle of palitical
economy by legislating in restraint of trade. This
policy is producing almost irreparable injury both to
the States and to Chicago. The result of a candid
examination of the harm influence by this legislation upon Chicago alone, when we consider its effect upon the receipts of grain, on the one hand,
and upon the wholesale-houses, inpon the other, is
astounding to any fair mind. Hundreds of
thousands of collars will not measure the damages
thus inflicted upon this city. The point is reached
where further indifference to this subject is fatal.
Nothing can at present be accomplished by legisisation in Illinois, but the lowa Legislature is
now in session, and bills are pending for the repeal of these laws, with a strong sentiment existing in favor of this action. The City of Chicago
has important interests involved in the determination of this matter; and it is right and proper that
her influence should be exerted at this functure,
when failurs involves at least another year of
hampered action and heavy becumiary loss. Every
business man who has correspondents in Iowa,
whose interests are at all identified with his own,
should at once impress this lesson upon them, and,
if possible, secure their aid in this movement for
the reneal of these obnoxious laws. business man who has correspondents in lowa, whose interests are at all identified with his own, should at once impress this lesson upon them, and, if possible, secure their aid in this movement for the repeal of these obnoxious laws.

St. Louis is alert and powerful, but Chicago should permit no thought of despondency or a single whisper of despair, by reason of the ground temporarily lost in this march stolen upon her. It is just one of those engencies where superior courage, and pluck, and faith will decide the day, and a city which is the marvel of the world, alike in her creation and preservation, which has hither-to surmounted every obstacle and made herself the seat of empire in the Northwest, which has with-stood every shock of panic and distrust, and which has twice risen from her ashes, each time with renewed strength and beauty, such a city has no knowledge of despondency and no conception of despair. Both cities are abundantly endowed in resources, in spirit, and in enterprise, and the world will watch with deep interest the progress of this "battle of the Titans."

PHILADELPHIA; Pa., Feb. 28.—The reported resignation of three Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad is denied by the gentlement themselves, though given out by an official of the road. It is expected that the annual statement will be laid before the public on Monday at latest, or eight days before the annual meeting. It will show a better condition of affairs than has been hoped for, because the road has not increased its bonded indebtedness in the least, and the floating debt created by expenditures necessitated by the enormous destruction of rolling stock in July has been rapidly diminished by the earnings of the road. At no time since then has the Company been embarrassed in the least, and it is reported that about \$1,000,000 of that float-It is reported that about \$1,000,000 of that floating indebtedness has been paid out of the earnings of the last six months of the year, so that it will not now amount to over \$1,500,000. The property of the Company has been sharply marked down to meet shrinkage in values of a total of several millions. At the meeting on Wednesday there was a long and careful examination of the report, and the Board was unanimous in its approval, no division having occurred on any point. The annual election of Directors does not occur until three weeks hence, and no changes are foreshadowed. At any rate, no Directors will be chosen from out of the State, the charter of the road requiring all Directors to be bona fide residents of Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN. District Attorney Bangs resterday received orders from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington to make inquiries as to

Revenue at Washington to make inquiries as to the following matters:

1. Whether the Chicago, Bock Island & Pacific Railroad absorbed the bonds of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.

2. As to whether the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad is not wholly liable for the delinquent income tax of \$22,000.

3. As to whether the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad is not controlled by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company.

This investigation is ordered for the resson

Railroad is not controlled by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company.

This investigation is ordered for the reason that the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad owes the Government \$22,000 on account of the the tax, long since past due. Every attempt to collect the amount proved a failure, and the Government had almost given up the matter, when it was discovered that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad had indorsed the bonds of the Southwestern. The point now to be settled is whether in thus indorsing the bonds the Rock Island Road became answerable for the tax thereon, and this Judge Bangs will inquire into and report upon.

NABROW GAUGE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—The Fort Wayne, Markle & Southwestern Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company has been organized at Markle, Huntington County, to build a road from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute, via Indian-apolis, 180 miles. The capital stock is \$890,000, of which about \$25,000 is subscribed. W. J. Holman is President.

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 28.—Judge Trigg, of
the United States District Court, to-day, in the the United States District Court, to-day, in the case of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company against M. M. Buck, to enjoin him from selling the depot and track of said Company in this city, held that the Federal Court had no power to enjoin a sale under the decree of the State Court, consequently the sale ordered by the Supreme Court of the State must be made.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 28.—The cutting in East-bound rates continues to-day. Prices dropped so that flour was taken at 30 cents per barren from East St. Louis to New York and at 38% from East St. Louis to Boston.

FTEMS.

Some four years ago the Illinois Central Railroad had an arrangement with the Wabash by which the latter pro-rated with the former on all goods from Chicago to local points along the Wabash Road. Since that time the Wabash, owing to the competition with other Chicago roads, broke the agreement, and exacted arbitrary rates from the Illinois Central, which has worked very disastrously with shippers at this point who did business with those places, they being made to pay much higher rates than they were formerly. The two lines having reestablished lately their former friendly relations, decided, at a meeting held yesterday, to pro-rate again the business to local points on the Wabash, and the rates that were in force Aug. 1, 1873, twere again adopted. This is a large reduction to those points, and will help the business interests of this city materially. The Directors of the Chicago & Alton vesterday awarded the contract for the grading of eighty-four miles of their new Kanasa City extension to the following contractors; J. S. Wolf & Son, Ottumwa, Ia.; Willis Phelos & Co., Springfield, Mass.; J. T. Simma, St. Louis, Mo.; John O'Doinell, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Hayes & Co., Macon, Mo.; N. Cornell & Co., Dwignt, ill.; David Ford, Marshall, Mo.; James Reilly & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The eighty-four miles for which the contracts have been awarded comprise about half of the new line from Mexico, Mo., to Marshall. The contracts for the other half, from Marshall to Kansas City, have

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC MAIL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune, NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The World Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Transit Company for the purchase of the property of the latter Company by the former were concluded late yesterday afternoon. The Pacific Mail Company has purchased the fleet and all the rights of the Panama Transit Company, including its contract with the Panama Railroad Company, for \$1,800,000. Of this sum \$1,000,000 is paid down in bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which the Pacific Mail Company has borrowed of that corporation. As security for this loan, the Pacific Mail Company as pill of solvern to the Railroad Company a bill of solvern to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to the Railroad Company as hill of solvern the tent to en to the Railroad Company has given to the Railroad Company a bill of sale of fourteen of its best steamships. This bill of sale was at once registered at the United House by Dannis College. sale was at once registered at the Uniton-House by Deputy-Collector Wynkoop. The remaining \$350,000 is to be puid in monthly installments of \$150,000, the Panama Transit. Company holding simply the betts of the Pacific Mail Company for the amount. The actual market value of the fleet of silips is estimated to be \$1,000,000, but it is said they are worth more to the Pacific Mail, Company because of their being already on its routes, and well fitted for its business. Other motives of the purchase are the termination of the riversale are the ri the rivalry between the two co opportunity offered to make a more inversible contract with the Panama Railroad Company. The contract made with the Panama Railroad Company under Jay Gould's management of the Pacific Mail Company was for an equal division of the net mome from all business done jointly by the Steamship Company and the railroad. Header ettim clear of this disadvantageous contract the Pacific Mail Company disc obtains at extension of time for paying its debt of \$400.00 the Pacific Mail Company also obtains as extension of time for paying its debt of \$400,000 to the Railroad Company, and receives back \$1,800,000 of its bonds which it had pledged as security for this and other loans. These bonds will be destroyed in a few days.

According to the new contract with the Panama Railroad Company, the Steamahl and Railroad Companies are to trained to the real jointly for ten years from Feb. I, and the Railroad Company is to receive one-quarter of the net earnings instead of one-half, as formery. The traffic account, as well as the interest upon the bonded loan, is to be settled monthly.

NEW YORK! | MOA! Special Dispatch to The Tribuse. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Sixty-teres in were reported during Februar aggregate liabilities of \$2,6 failures, with liabilities amounting to \$7,113,000. Many old and well-known firms are among the month's list. The largest failure was that of Adams & Co., lumber, for \$500,000, and the next that of Hayden & Co., brass, he \$400,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. INDIANAPOLIS. IND.

Rectal Dispute to The Privine.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb 28.—W. H. Morrison, President of the Indiana Banking Company, and E. E. Miller, of Ashland, O., a partner of the same concern, have purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the First National Bank, and to-morrow Mr. Morrison succeeds the Hon. John C. New as President. This makes him the head of two of the largest financial institutions in the State. Over \$40,00 in cash changed hands by the transfer. Mr. New will go into business in New York or Washington, having brilliant offers from beit places.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.; Feb. 28.—Roy Brothers, merchants, of Cedar Springs, made an assignment this morning to H. C. Russell. They had made a contract for furnishing mills with a large stock of logs, but were unable to carry it out, owing to a lack of snow. Liabilities and assets not reported.

New Ordnans, Feb. 28.—The suspension of ohn I. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers, is usnounced. The liabilities are said to \$1,500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Trade Déllars—Noile Prosequi—The Seath-lan Claim to Vast Property in the City. San Francisco, Feb. 28.—According to the Express Company's reports, 811,000 trade del-lars were, shipped East during February, of which 364,000 went during the last half of the month.

which 364,000 went during the last half of the month.

The indictments against Manning and Purglove, coadjutors of Blacklock in the Gulf of California byster swindle, were dismissed to day, the death of the principal witness for the prosecution rendering conviction impossible.

The Governor has pardoned Joseph Casey, the poll-tax forger.

The Examiser this afternoon says, with reference to reopening the Santillan claim, that the bill should be killed at the outset. It is as fraudulent a claim as that which Lemantour addeavored many years ago to push through by forgery, supported by perjury. The Alia lemorrow will publish an article on the subject as follows:

the policy. The claim upon which its deservable ering a large part of the site of our city, was him siguidicated and defeated, not on a technical but on its merits. The pretended grant is many ally believed here by lawyers who looked min to do the believed here by lawyers who looked min to see the best of the claim in the same opinion privailed, when suit was bendung, among our min ligent citizens generally. This opinion, supported by the defeat of the claim in the United Susseported by the defeat of the claim in the United Suspection Congress. But there is an additional objection to the bill. The persons to be benefited are somewhy of Philadelphians who bought the claim a speculation from people who were not in possion, in the hope of ousting thousands of who had purchased lots from the town or city tween 1846 and 1852, when nothing was known any such claim, and when Santillan, if he even the city authorities and citizens to treat as public property. The speculation, and had allowed the city authorities and citizens to treat as public property. The speculation, diverse barred by the statute of limitations diverse by the statute of limitations of the limitations diverse by the statute of limitations diverse by the statute of lim

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

His Views on Several Current Topics Under Discussion.

Special Dispairs to The Tribuna.

Pressurag, Pa., Feb. 28.—Vice-President Wheeler, who is here on a visit to his country of the Christian Administrative of the Ghristian Administrative of the Ghristian Administrative of the Ghristian Administrative of the Ghristian Administrative of the Houseau of the Southern of the Southern leaders showed that it was a great outrage. He was in first reconciling the Southern leaders showed that it was a great outrage. He was in first reconciling the Southern leaders showed that to old abovery spirit still existed the Republican of that section. The common of the Southern leaders showed that it old abovery spirit still existed the Republican party was far from factories of the Concerning the report that proceedings been commenced at Indianspolis to oast President, he said he did not believe my ment Democrat would identify himself with a movement. He was sure that better. Tilden nor Mr. Hendricks would sanction it would upbet all their plans for the uest hidential campaignees the chief of which we tuden nor Mr. Hendricks would a
ft would upset all their plans for t
idential campaign, the chief of
conciliate disaffected Republicans, a
the election of a Southern Democ
Mr. Wheeler is still suffering in
neuralgis. He expects to return to
about Saturday.

ABAIL.

To the Entire of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Your editorial in to-day.

TRIBUNE on the "stink" question is right the point. Do the people of Chicago know the there is a law in relation to nuisances? In law not only gives us the privilege, but make to ur duty, to abate a nuisance. As there are nuisance, let the law be obeyed at once.

Howard.

THE COL

A Day Spent in A the Gage

Record of Judgments, ruptcy Proce

in removing the legal struck Wednesday afterno institute of Gage. He had instruction of the Tames and there was in the Tames not competent to atter Comptroller's books. The that ought to be in Gage ce. The bondsmen in losses of such bala The whole of Wednesda Mr. Smith argued that a participal, when a charge made and shown, was bind officer for the secon efore the first bonds and been held in a ca that, from consideration to shut the door again him. That was the nd he charged up a tarns to show the real section of the manufactors accord term. If at the end of the first mot liable, and it is to prove that the do in the second term. They tuture, not for the past, principal were only admissi

extra early, and bousehold partner to longer with Richard Frede was married to him in Dec lived with him ever sine menths ago. He soon bea

mand a divorce.

BUYING A RAHLROA
Douglas S. Taylor, on
Esthest filed a bill yeste
Court agoinst E. A. Shedd
performance of a contract fe
of raffroad track. Complain
10, 1876, Shedd bought at a
15, known as the Nes Silitrack, running from the c
burg and Fort Wayne R
svenue in Taylor's First Add
tago, along Second avenue to
Second street. The price p
which Taylor paid \$550 and
oral agreement was made
naying the remaining \$500
two years be was to have
whole side track. In Dec
offered to pay the \$500 and
for a deed of the road, but it
plainant states that he is act
tor his wife, that she owns
serty on both sides of the
possession of the road is y
therefore asks that Shedd m
keep his agreement and con
reconstant.

Judge McAllister rester venire for twenty-four j lurnable March 4. The chancery calendar i the Superior Court is n

ion.

In the case of the State the Receiver was directed the lend of \$77.67 due to Market and the C. P. Joseph and the C. P. Joseph and the control of the c Pritz Franzen, a news-dea 220 Milwaukee avenue, w bankruptey late Wednesd preferred debts are \$50 9,070.43; and the unseen 99,076.43; and the unsecul assets comprise: notes, \$47 about \$1,100; seven shares of Publishing Company, \$70; a Seandinavian National Ban other assets, \$3,500. Also, bankrupt and N. C. Freder the latter of the stock and No. 220 Milwankee avenue, and another contract for the party of his interest in the Hejndet for \$2,000. Freder trary, agreed to assume a li-

Heimids for \$2,000. Free trary, agreed to assume a for \$1,000. and to assign a torset to collect 1,100 c annuity given by the Gov Fredericisen.

A voluntary petition was G. Bowzer, of the firm of and he asks that his part may be adjudicated. The gaged in the insurance before. The secured debts and the unsecured about comprise some land, value counts, amount unknown been destroyed by fire at twee sabout \$2,300, and his in open accounts. A rule to show cause why be shout the proceedings.

mays notice in the Journal Superior to University of Chicago illi to have the damages as Leavitt or Saratoga streths south line of Sec. 31, 2 Gage Bros. & Co. 1, 3 Gage Bros. & Co. 1, 4 Gage Bros. & Co. 1, 5 Gage Bros. & Co. 1, 5 Gage Bros. & Co. 1, 5 Gage Bros. & Co. 1, 2 Gage Bros. &

D is to be paid in monthly in-\$150,000, the Panama Tribuit, ag simply the notes of the Pa-for the amount. The actual fleet of stilps is estimated but it is said they are the Pacific Mail Company their being already on its ifficed for its business. Other purchase are the termination of recut the two companies, and the

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Y YORK THOUS sich to The Tribune.

28.—Sixty seven fatheres suring February in this city, with the of \$2,663,953; and assets 631. There is a falling off the state of the stat 631. There is a falling of amount of liabilities as company, in which there were 127 abilities amounting to \$7,113,000, reli-known firms are among the The largest failure was that of the largest failure was the largest failure was that of the largest failure was that of the largest failure was the largest fai

APOLIS, IND. APOLIS, IND.

Besick to The Tribune.

In Ind., Feb. 28.—W. H. Morriof the Indians Banking ComE. Miller, of Ashland, O., a parte concern, have purchased a conthe stock of the First Namorrow Mr. Morrison sucohn C. New as President,
the head of two of the largest
price in the State. Over \$400.00
ands by the transfer. Mr.
business in New York or
having brilliant offers from both EDAR SPRINGS.

pipatch to The Tribune.

Prop. Mich., Feb. 28.—Roys chants, of Cedar Springs, made an iss morning to H. C. Russell.

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NEW ORLEANS. irs, Feb. 23.—The suspension of & Co., wholesale grocers, is an-liabilities are said to be about

FRANCISCO.

Nolle Prosequi. The Santilast Property in the City.
Feb. 28.—According to the pany's reports, 811,000 trade doll East during February, of the during the last half of the orts against Manning and Pursors of Blacklock in the Gulf of the swindle, were dismissed to of the principal witness for the idering conviction impossible.

This pardoned Joseph Casey,

bilish an article on the subject as bill now before Congress should be prosed it not because the citizens to would lose anything by its pase it is anjust and opposed to pase the street of our city, was fairly defeated, not on a technicality defeated, not on a technicality defeated, not on a technicality is. The pretended grant is genereby is a subject of the street of our city, was fairly defeated, not on a technicality of the street of our city, was fairly defeated, not on a technicality. The province of the street of the street of the control of the claim in the United States should deprive it of all supports there is an additional objection persons to be benefited are a complians who bought the claim as my people who were not in possess of oursting thousands of people sed lots from the town or city be sed tots from the town or city be sed to see the second of the s

ICE-PRESIDENT.

cereral current Topics Under Discussion.
Disputat to The Tribune.
Ta, Feb. 28.—Vice-Presidem here on a visit to his cousin, itor of the Christian Advents, to-day. He said ne was oping the prosecution of mensions Returning Board, he said outrage. He was in favor of fouth, but not at the expense of that section. The conduct releasers showed that the spirit still existed among that the mission of party was far from finished, report that proceedings had at Indianapolis to unst the died was sure that neither Mileudricks would sanction it. Set the chief of which was to ched Republicans, so as to make a Southern Democrat possible. Still suffering intensety from impects to return to Washington.

ABATE.

Belier of The Tribuna.

28.—Your editorial in to-days
"stink" question is right to
be people of Chicago know that
in relation to nuisances? The
es us the privilege, but makes
bate a nuisance. As there can
that the stink-factories are a
law be obeyed at once.

HOWELL.

THE COURTS.

A Day Spent in Arguments About the Gage Case.

and of Judgments, New Suits, Bankraptcy Procedings, Etc.

Testerday was the sixth day of the trial of the Gaze case, and the whole day was occupied in removing the legal snag which had been sixth Wednesday afternoon during the examisation of Gage. He had been asked what balaces there was in the Treasury Jan. 10, 1872. If Smith objected to this question, because it was not comprehent to attempt to contradict the controller's books. They showed the balance that ought to be in Gage's possession, and in coimplation of law that was the actual balace. The bondsmen insured the public against the losses of such balances through defaication or scherwise, nothing but an act of God or of a sold enemy being sufficient to excuse the failure to produce those balances when required. The whole of Wednesday afternoon was continued the summer of the public against the produce those balances when required. in an argument on this point, and yesminy morning the discussion was continued.

It smith argued that a judgment against the
midpal, when a charge of dereliction was
the and shown, was binding on the surettes, en though they were not parties to the suit,

so had no knowledge of it. If a man was his an increasor in office, the funds on hand from as first term were by law transferred to him as deer for the second term, and his bonds were discharged, but if another soon were appointed, the funds sat be first transferred to such new appointee the first bondsmen were released. It has been held in a carefully considered case at from considerations of public policy, and so that the door against fraud and collusion, its records of a public officer were conclusive a him. That was the only way the public said know the condition of things of a public dick. Where a Treasurer was his own successor, at he charged up a balance against him at the dose of his term of office as in his hands, regatedly stating it as in his hands from time

and be charred up a balance against him at the desc of his term of office as in his hands, repeatedly stating it as in his hands from time time, that, in contemplation of law, was to be deemed conclusively in his hands, and neither he nor his sureties would be diored to gainsay the record which he lad thus made. Evidence which would warrant a judgment should be as conclusive against the remodal as against the structure. The principal and sureties stood on common ground, and whatever bound one bound the other.

In the afternoon, Mr. Dexter, on behalf of the sarties, opened his argument, and he had not concluded at the adjournment of the court. He claimed that the sureties were not bound by the reports of Gage, but could be allowed to show that such reports were faise. Even though the reports of Gage might be an estoppel as against him, yet they could go behind such return to show the real facts. The sureties only undertook to insure the city for losses during fage's second term. If he was a defaulter at the end of the first term, they were not liable, and it lay with the city to prove that the defalcation occurred in the second term. They were bound for the tuture, not for the past. The reports of the principal were only admissions, which could be explained or contradicted if necessary. The urgument will be resumed this morning.

Devone market has been rather light

might in her behalf. And she wants alimony mid advorce.

BUYING A RAILBOAD TRACK.

Doughs S. Taylor, on behalf of his wife, Ethets, filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Cont. against E. A. Shedd to compel a specific setormance of a contract for the sale of a piece of railroad track. Complainant says that June II, 1576, Shedd bought at a Sheriff's sale what a known as the Nes Silicon Company's side back, running from the crossing of the Pittslurg and Fort Wayne Railroad and Second strene in Taylor's First Addition to South Chingo, along Second avenue to One Hundred and Second street. The price paid was \$1,050, of thich Taylor paid \$550 and Shedd \$500, and an rail arreement was made by which on Taylor pairing the remaining \$500 at any time within two years he was to have a bill of sale of the whole side track. In December last Taylor affered to pay the \$500 and interest, and asked for a deed of the road, but it was refused. Complainant states that he is acting in this matter for his wife, that she owns nearly all the property on both sides of the side-track, and the possession of the road is very necessary. He herefore asks that Shedd may be compelled to teep his agreement and convey the road as he promised.

ITEMS.

Judge McAllister yesterday ordered a special

Judge McAllister yesterday ordered a special twire for twenty-four jurors to be issued, re-imable March 4.

The chancery calendar for the March term of the Superior Court is now ready for distribu-ian.

in the case of the State Savings Institution, as Receiver was directed to keep back the divisind of \$77.67 due to Michael O'Hailoran and 18.75 of that due C. P. Johnson until it can be stiled whether these sums should not be paid to judgment creditors of these parties respectively.

b judgment creditors of these parties respectively.

BANKRUPTOY MATTERS.

It is Franzen, a news-dealer and book-seller at 20 Milwaukee avenue, went into voluntary bakruptcy late Wednesday afternoon. His preserved debts are \$50.35; the secured, 14,076.45; and the unsecured, 214,238.50. The mets comprise: notes, \$472.88; open accounts, that 31,100; seven shares of stock in the Hejmodal Publishing Company, \$70; and five shares in the Sendinarian National Bank of Chicago, \$500; there assets, \$3,500. Also, a contract between bakrupt and N. C. Fredericksen for the sale to the latter of the stock and fixtures of the store No. 220 Milwaukee avenue, valued at \$11,000, and another contract for the sale to the same latty of his interest in the weekly newspaper flyonds for \$2,000. Fredericksen, on the contrary, agreed to assume a liability of bankrupt's for \$1,000 and to assign to him a power of atomey to collect 1,100 crowns annually on an annuty given by the Government of Sweden to Fredericksen.

anulty given by the Government of Sweden to Predericksen.

A voluntary petition was also filed by Edward 6. Bowzer, of the firm of Bowzer & Wright, and he asks that his partner, Delos C. Wright, and he asks that his partner, Delos C. Wright, have be adjudicated. They were formerly enged in the insurance business in Galveston, Ict. The secured debts of the firm are \$2,200, and the unsecured about \$9,900. The assets cusprise some land, value unknown, open accounts, amount unknown, the books having been destroyed by fire at Galveston. Bowzer was about \$2,200, and his only assets are \$1,255 open accounts. A rule was issued on Wright basow cause why he should not participate in he proceedings.

open accounts. A rule was issued on Wright obow cause why be should not participate in the proceedings. In the case of Jesse Cox, an order was made the sale of the tug Ben Drake, free of jumbrance, at public anction, after giving ten are notice in the Journal.

BUPRRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The City of Chicago filed a petition yesterday have the damages ascertained for opening awitt or Saratoga street from the north to assouth line of Sec. 31, 39, 14.

Gare Bros. & Co. were the tax-fighters acriday. Their personal property was rated a pring at \$16,000, on which a tax of 194.55 was levied. This should have been \$5.72, and they want the collection of the extinct of the collection of the collection of the collection of the extinct of the collection of the

JUDGE BLODORTY-The bankruptcy calendar. Judge Gamy-218 to 236, inclusive. No case trial.

No case on trial.

JUDGE GANY—218 to 236, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORN—24, 26, 27. No. 23 (Brady vs. King) on trial.

JUDGE MOORN—24, 26, 27. No. 23 (Brady vs. King) on trial.

JUDGE MOORN—04 and 144 to 160, inclusive, except 145, 150, 151, 153, and 154. No. 143 (Sinclusive, and 145 inclusive, except 145, 150, 151, 153, and 154. No. 143 (Sinclusive, and Moorn), and calendar Nos. 234 to 246, inclusive. except 230, 239, 242, and 249. No. 233 (Hardin vs. Kirk) on trial.

JUDGE MOALLIANTE—Set-case term No. 561 (Wright vs. Moors), and calendar Nos. 234 to 246, inclusive. except 230, 239, 242, and 249. No. 233 (Hardin vs. Kirk) on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1, 359 (Walker vs. Carleton). No. 571 (Bellock vs. Runyon) on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE GANY—W. F. Beanett vs. Jacob Richman, \$278.90.—Alanson Robinson vs. Northwestern Gas & Construction Company, \$704.65.—J. B. Smith vs. William Goggia, \$1, 619.—William Schinck vs. R. K. Richardson, Henry Warner, J. H. Veith, and Andrew Paddoisky; verdict, \$716.05, and motions for new trial.—John Naper vs. David Dows, \$1, 437.65.—Leopold Miller et al. vs. Gregory Walsh, \$454.82.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONTESSIONS—George W. Lord vs. Eli L. Canfield, \$121.48.

JUDGE BOORN—Frederick Kreikenbaum vs. Turnverein Vorwarts, \$484.—Henry Grotenkemper vs. Henry Amann and William F. Hewitt, administrators of the state of William McRoberts, deceased, \$68, 180.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—In the Supreme Court an order was entered appointing John A. Byrne Crier of this Court in place of Christopher H. Beyler.

Great Bend & Mississipp Canal Company vs. Supervisors of Clark County; Court declines to entertain appeal from taxation of costs, the appeal having been taken too late.

Wilcox vs. Bates; motion for rehearing granted. Argument to be confined strictly to the single point on whic

Fernekes Bros. vs. The Supervisors of Milwankes County; Judgment salirmed.

Hartwell vs. Supervisors of Wankesha County; Judgment reversed and remanded for a new trial. Pettit vs. Hamiyn; judgment reversed, and remanded for further proceedings.

Highes vs. Insurance Company; same order; opinion by Lyon, J.

Van Valkenburgh vs. Milwankee; judgment reversed, and remanded for a new trial; Ryan, C. J., takes so part.

Dean vs. Chicago & Northwestern Rallway Company; judgment affirmed.

Marsh vs. Hugh; same order.

Bassedt vs. Hughes; same order.

Ratiley et al., responders, vs. Franklin Insurance Company, appellant; argued by Charles Barber for appellant, and by H. B. Jackson for respondents.

spellant, and by H. B. Jackson for respondents.

SPRINGPIELD, III.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGPIELD, III., Feb. 28.—The Appellate Court to-day filed an opinion in the mandamus suit of the Town of Pans vs. the State Auditor, error to Christian, reversing the decision of the Court below, which dissolved the injunction restraining the Auditor from extending a levy to pay the interest on \$100,000 Springfield & Southeastern Railroad bonds. The Appellate Court remands the cause, and directs the lower Court to grant the prayer of the bill.

The Appellate Court sets apart June 11 next for the examination of applicants for license to practice law.

meridian of longitude (about 250 miles west of Omaha, or 820 miles west of Kansas City), and proceed westward. Between that meridian and the Missouri River certain branches were authorized to be constructed to connect the main line with the vast network of lines east of the Missouri, among which was a branch to the western boundary of Iowa (Omaha), and another to the mouth of the Kansas River (Kansas City). In the Amendatory act of 1864 it was provided that the company first reaching the 100th meridian with a completed road should be entitled to build the main line (that is, the "Union Pacific Railroad"); but, in order to secure the equal rights of all parties, two important provisions (Secs. 9 and 15) were inserted. The main line and the branches were required to be "operated and used together with their telegraph lines, for all purposer of communication, travel, and transportation so far as the public and Government are concerned, as one continuous line," and the companies operating them were required to "afford and secure to each other equal advantages and facilities as to rates, time, and transportation, without any discrimination in favor of or adverse to the road or business of any or either of said companies." Any company authorized by the act to construct to the initial point aforesaid (the 100th meridian), was permitted to "construct its road and telegraph line so as to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at any point west of such initial point, in case it should deem such westward connection more practicable or desirable."

The spirit of all this legislation was this that the public lands and revenues should be appropriated to assist in securing close communication between all parts of the country and the Pacific Coast, and that absolute equality in the use thereof should be secured to the public, the Government, and the railway companies invested heavily in the enterprise, and our Government consented to relinquish its rights as first mortgage to them, and become second mortgage.

From the favora

invested heavily in the enterprise, and our Government consented to relinquish its rights as first mortgages to them, and become second mortgages.

From the favorable nature of the ground along the vailey of the Platte River, it soon became evident that the Iowa branch would reach the 100th meridian first; hence the Kansas Company decided to make their connection with the main line west of that point. Accordingly, the act of July 3, 1866, fixed a point for their connection "not more than fifty miles west of the meridian of Denver," and authorized the Union Pacific Company to build its Jowa branch westward without reference to the initial point on the 100th meridian.

A company having been formed in Colorado to connect Denver with the Union Pacific, but without sufficient means, they were authorized by the act of March 3, 1869, to make a financial arrangement with the Kansas Pacific Company (then called the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division"), to enable them to build and operate that portion of the Kansas Company's line between Denver and Cheyenne, at the same time requiring the Kansas Company to extend their line to Denver, and there connect with the Denver Company, and also fixing the point of junction with the Union Pacific at Cheyenne. Then follow these words: "And all the provisions of law for the operation of the Union Pacific Railroad, its branches and connections, as a continuous line, without discrimination, shall apply the same as if the road from Denver to Cheyenne had been constructed by said Union Pacific Railroad Company, E. D." On the same day another act was passed authorizing the last-named Company to change its name to "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, te change its name to "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to change its name to "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to change its name to "Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to change its name to "Kansas Pacific Railroad Content of the Ioun Pacific and the subject be tolerated, when we recollect that the same law which authorized either Company to

CIRCUIT COURT.

liam Stimpson began a suit for \$2,000 yesspainst Francis P. Van Wyck.

on Barkowsky brought suit to recover
from E. H. Nelson.

s. J. Rose filed a bill against James M.

J. Eliza Armitage, W. H. Phare, trustee,
Lichtenstadt, B. D. Muller, Henry Van
seth, Henry Brown, Frank Schoening,
Williams, and M. H. M. Kiflop, to foremortgage for \$2,200 on Block 1, except
said block, in Atwood's Addition to
mon Heights.

J. Gray and Mary Gray sned E.

continental business. East-bound or West-bound, when transferred at Cheyenne instead of going over the entire Omaha route, the distances between Omaha and Cheyenne and between Cheyenne and Ogden being precisely equal, the Union Pacific shall divide their proportion of the through rate with them equally, notwithstanding that the Kansas and Colorado Companies have to hanl 239 miles further. This is not "prorating" in the strict and usual acceptation of the term, and it certainly cannot be regarded as otherwise than equitable and just to the Union Pacific Company. But that Company sees fit to make rates on freight transferred so high as to force shippers and passengers to avoid the Kansas route and take the Omaha route. First-class passenger fares (on the 20th April last) were the same for both distances; while on emigrant business the charge was \$29.40 more for 516 than for 1,039 the Omaha route. First-class passenger large (on the 20th April last) were the same for both distances; while on emigrant business the charge was \$29.40 more for 516 than for 1,052 miles. The Quartermaster-General had to inform the Secretary of War of similar outrageous discriminations in transporting troops. And the Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, says that these discriminations, "beyond dispute, are in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of the Pacific Railroad acts," and advises Congress to take steps to remedy the evil and enforce compliance with its laws.

The President of the Kansas Pacific Company states his claim clearly and concisely. He says that "the Union Pacific and Central Pacific have of course a perfect right to make their own rates of freight and fares; but, once established, these rates should be given alike to all roads in the Pacific aystem without discrimination. They have no right to change cars nor to break bulk. They should not only charge equal rates to all branches and on all business of like description and character, but the lines should be a connected and continuous thoroughfare from Kansas City and Omaha through to the Pacific Ocean."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

PAREWELL TO WINTER. Farewell to Winter—thrice farewell! Since such a wretched season's knell Is perfect ecstasy to hear, Evoking not a sigh or tear, But giving joy that it is o'er— May we its like ne'er witness more!

What with its mire fathomless The sole's clay-clog, the soul's distress— Its fitful falls of chilling rain, The fount of comfort dry to drain; Its hundred promises to break

What with its fithy mush and slush, Its steaming streets and gutters flush, its oozing, spurting, spattering mnd, A deep, black, foul, delling flood, Its dismal days, its mist and fog— Pit paradise for any hog! Disgusting Winter! now depart,

And let bright Spring give hope to heart, Cheer to the soul so long in gloom—With what delight we thee entomb! And hope and pray your progeny
May show some signs of decency.

EDWARD P. NOWELL.

BRIGANDS OF SICILY.

Correspondence New York Times,
PALERMO, Jan. 22.—This beautiful City of
Palermo has a way more striking than creditable of recalling herself to the memory of the world. If ever a year has passed away without our hearing any mention of Sicily, we may be fairly sure that the time is ripe for the news of one of those acts of brigandage which here never seem to pass quite out of fashion. Of late we fancied there had been some improve-ment in this respect. The last remarkable case

HUGO'S CORRESPONDENTS. Paris Correspondence New York World.

I was at Victor Hugo's house the other morning when a young author, evidently having waited in vain for a long-expected compliment, pproached him timidly with the question "Master,"—they always address him in that way,—"how did you like my book?" "What "Master,"—they always address him in that way,—'how did you like my book?" "What book?" said the old man, with a look of the sincerest interest and concern—he is the soul of courtesy. "My novel; I ventured to offer it to you as a New-Year's gift," "But where did you leave it?" "At the door." "Ah, what a pity you did not give it to me—into my own bands. You see I receive so many books, newspapers, letters every day from all parts of the world that I cannot possibly read them all. There are between thirty and forty letters alone, or over 12,000 a year. I am obliged to have them read for me, and it is as much as I can do to look over a precis of their contents. If it were not for two persons who kindly undertake this charge for me, I do not know how I should get on. They are members of my family. I could not intrust a task of that purely confidential kind to a stranger, for some of the letters are compromising to the writers, and are sent to me as to an only friend. An unfortunate exile, perhaps, who has made bis escape from New Caledonia, writes me a line to say that he is in hiding, and to tell where he is to be found. You understand one cannot be too careful. You will understand, too, what an accumulation of work it makes. I talked of books and newspapers only in the supplementary dist; I might have added pictures, curiosities, every species of gift—the room in which I store them is a veritable museum. And with all this I have forgotten the manuscripts,—almost numerous enough to keep one secretary employed. Now you will forgive me for having missed your book; but describe it to me and it shall be found; in the meantime (pressing his band) my most grateful acknowledgments in advance."

AMERICA IN TURKEY.
Correspondence Patladelphia Times.
As I was hurrying through the streets of As I was hurrying through the streets of Philippopolis the day before yesterday, an hour or two after we occupied the town, I saw a little printed American flag stuck in the corner of a building away up on the top of a rocky hill that is piled up with houses, jumbled together at all angles and in every conceivable form of architecture. Nothing could have been more unexpected than the sight of this little flag, and unexpected than the sight of this little flag, and my first impulse was to rush into the house and investigate the matter, but I was unable to do so for the moment, being on a mission which required haste,—to put a stop to plundering in a quarter of the city not yet occupied by troops,—and consequently did not get an occasion to visit the owner of the flag until the next day. I met at the door a very easily recognized type of an American woman, and she asked me into a room which was so strangely furnished that I could not believe my own eyes. American painted furniture, American chromos in black wainut frames, "God Bless Our Home" worked in worsted, "Scratch My Back." on perforated card-board, little vases on brackets, even rocking-chairs to sit in. It was like making a single stride from Boumella to America to cross that threshold. I found I was in the home of Mrs. Mumford, who has been in this country, with the exception of a recent visit to America, the past seven years, first in the service of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and later acting independently in the interests of education. She had arrived from her trip home shortly before Gen. Gourko crossed the mountains in summer, and reached Philippopolis just in time to open a hospital for the wounded who came in from Eski Zara, and to rive shelter and protection to numbers of Bulgarians. All through the horrible scenes of the succeeding months, when more than 800 Bulgarians were hanged in the streets here, she remained at her work. The panic which started here when Suleiman Pasha announced his intention of burning the town on the approach of the Russians did not affect her any, as I can find out, and I believe she is about the only householder in the town who did not back up the furniture to escape. Certainly her devotion to the work she has undertaken solely in the cause of humanity deserves every praise.

THE BIRTH OF A KANGAROO.

St. Louis Republican.

There are three old kangaroos at the fair grounds, one, the giant kangaroo, which can leap from twenty to twenty-six feet at a jamp, with an elevation of the curve to his line of flight of from six to nine feet. Then leap from twenty to twenty-six feet at a jump, with an elevation of the curve to his line of flight of from six to nine feet. Then there is a pair of what is known as the Bennett or bush kangaroo from Australia. The female kangaroo at the fair grounds has a little kangaroo that has been seen several times peeping from its mother's sac. When born it was not much over an inch long, and resembled the semi-transparent monae. It was lifted by the mouth of its mother into the sac, or marsupium, and placed near the nipole, which it instinctively seized. It will remain there until it is capable of taking care of itself.

As soon as born the young are placed in the mother's pouch, which is held open by her fore paw while they are taken up by her mouth. There is no vascular connection between the young kangaroo and the nipple; when separated by force, the miky secretion is seen oozing out; the young seem unable to grasp the nipple, which is sometimes replaced in the mouth by the mother. The teat has a circular enlargement at the tip, which makes it easy to be retained. Though the young can firmly grasp the nipple by the lips, it cannot draw the milk without the aid of the mother, which by the action of the mammary gland can inject this fluid into the mouth of the suckling. Lest the act of injection when not coinciding with that of suction, should endanger the life of the foctus from suffocation, the cartilages of the larynx are so arranged that the opening of the glottis is placed upon the top of the cone which projects, as in whales, futo the posterior nostrils, so that the stream of milk passes on each side into the gullet, without the possibility of entering the windolpe,—a most striking example of creative design for the protection of this embryonic creature. As the young become older, and long after they are able to graze about like their parents, they frequently retreat to the abdominal pouch, and may often be seen portruding their heads and cropping the herbage at the same time with their mother.

Kangaroos on car

A WOLF IN INDIANA. South Bend (Ind.) Trioune.

The readers of the Tribune will remember our several times mentioning during the past three years the terrible depredations made on flocks of sheep on Harris Prairie by a gray wolf. The

The Appolisate Court set assert June 11 next to expand or controlled if necessary. To appoint will be reasonable that morning.

The devoce market has been stable light being found to be a stable of the country of the

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARNS.
Capt. B. S. Osbon is giving a series of lectures
in San Francisco, detailing some of his adventures at sea. In one of the lectures, according to the Alta, he told these remarkable stories "The strangest people I ever met are the Tongese, people living on the Island of Tongataboo, near the Friendly Islands. These islands are under the control of the missionaries, who will obtain control of the Chief, and it is impossible to trade with the natives, or to get what you want, unless the missionaries get a good share of the profits. There has been a good deal of trouble on these islands with the missionaries; they often have fights among themselves, one or the other trying to gain the supremacy; sometimes the Roman Catholic missionaries and sometimes the Protestant missionaries will get the control, but these two sects are always quarreling there. I have been to their houses, and they all keep liquor and drink a great deal. There is very little religion on the Islands. The next place we touched at was the Figi Islands. We went ashore here the first day, well supplied with whales' teeth. You may wonder what we wanted with them; they are used in place of money, and are much better than diamonds. If a young native fellow wants to marry a girl, he takes a whale's tooth and presents it to the parents of the damsel, and they immediately give their consent. That night we slept on shore, on the beach. The next morning we witnessed a strange sight. Early in the day canoes kept coming up the shore, bringing loads of natives. They stopped not far from us, and built a large fire. They treated us very well, and asked us to come up to the fire and take part in the feast, for such it was. We were considerably frightened, for we did not know but what they were going to cook us, as we were on one of the Cannibal Islands. We joined them, however, and, after the fire had got burning nicely, two young girls were brought out; they came up behind them and struck them in the back of the head with a large club, killing them instantly. The natives set to then and cut them up, after which they put them in a large mud oven and paked them. When they were cooked sufficiently, pieces were handed around. We were served with the meat on palm leaves, but I declined eating any, preferring fish." are under the control of the missionaries, who will obtain control of the Chief, and it is impos-

A jury weighing 2,500 pounds recently sat on case in Virginia. The indictment was quashed. Wanted, a composer to produce evertures for peace, which the belligerents will listen to. The Boston Post says that Mrs. Hayes has abandoned her temperance principles by wearing a claret silk.

The mildest thing won't stand too much.

Milk and water will turn if the weather comes
it too warm. Why are actors like Arabe? Because previous to taking the road, they invariably look to their dates.

What is the difference between pincers and co-operative stores? The first are plyers, the lat-The Detroit New publishes the following: "Erratum.—In the case of the signature to the communication on Senator Coukling, on our inside page to-day, for 'A Quiet Ass' read 'Aquitaa'. Typographical errors will occur in the most carefully-managed papers."

the most carefully-managed papers."

Red tape is thus illustrated by London Funny Folks: Suburcan resident to builder: "Op. i wanted to put a tin fox on the too of my house as a vane! What ought I do!" Builder—"Do! Why, give notice to parish under Metropolis Local act—give notice of halteration to district surveyor—send in plan, elevation, section. cross-section, and block plan of adjacent property,—with design and two perspectives of fox—inclose two copies of all on linen to Board of Works, Spring Gardens; and then—wait!"

CHICAGO POST-OPFICE.

CHICAGO POST-OPFICE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Feb. 27.—I notice the letter of "Reform" in this morning's issue of Tax Taxurus in regard to "Local Post-Office Reforms," and cordially indorse his suggestions, and know many other citizens who think likewise.

Judging from your reporter's interview with the Post-Office officials, it would seem that they have more regard for a few Post-Office employes than for the convenience of several thousand citizens. Is it possible that this great and mighty Government has become so mean and pusilianimous that they must work their Post-Office employes to the very verge of physical exhaustion? And to save a very small pittance, that would be paid to a few more men, the public must be discriminated against, of the force now employed worked beyond endurance? If the Postmaster is unable to represent the need of more help in his office to the "powers that be" in sufficiently strong language to obtain it, it is possible that the press might make it sufficiently "warm" for them to give some heed to the occessities of the public. While the subject is some. I would like to inquire why it is that mails arriving from the Northwest at 7 s. m. are not distributed to the box-holders until 11 a. m., four hours after arrival? The custom of closing the Post-Office on holidays at 12 o'clock moon is another very great inconvenience to many people. If the "money-order" and "general-delivery" departments were kept open even a half-hour later many people would be accommodated who cannot well leave their places of business antil 12 o'clock, when they go to lunch, and require a few minutes to reach the office and transpot their business. Warm.

A Tribung reporter had a talk with the Post-

A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with the Post-master and his Assistant yesterday, and learned from them that there was no appropriation for from them that there was no appropriation for furceasing the force of the Chicago office. Mr. Paimer said he would like to have any dissatisfied persons call at the office and he would readily convince them that everything was done that could be done with the means at his command. With regard to the delay of the Northwestern mail, Mr. Squiers explained the matter by saying that the trains were often behind time in arriving, and the mall was distributed as rapidly as possible on its receipt at the as rapidly as possible on its receipt at the office. As to the closing of the office on holidays at 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. Squlers said that had been a matter of much discussion. The Eastern mails arrived early in the morning, and were distributed soon afterward. In order to give the employees the afternoon, the office to give the employes the afternoon, the office was closed at noon, and experience showed that no better hour could be chosen under the circumstances, and the general public seemed satisfied; the compaints were very few. The Chicago office delivers its mail with as great promptness as that of any other city, and at a less cost, as shown by the Post-Office reports. There are 157 carriers, and Mr. Squiers says there ought to be 200, but Congress has not voted any money for the hiring of others in addition to the present force, and the Postmaster has not been able to get any funds to increase his present force. The employes work from the to twelve hours a day, and some of them informed the reporter that they are overworked. formed the reporter that they are overworked. Still the public is served as promptly as the rail-roads and Congress will permit.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—THE TRIBUNE of vester-day, referring to the bill before Congress granting pensions to soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico, makes the following careless state-

ment:
Under its provisions 75,000 men of middle age,
nearly all of them in comfortable circumstances,
are to be added to the pension rolls because they
served in the Mexican war, though but a small
proportion ever smelt gunpowder or got a sight at
the enemy.

Now, the enlistments in that war were made in 1846 and 1847, and the youth of 20 or 25, who enlisted then would hardly be considered as of "middle age" in 1878. Another thing: there were only about 75,000 men engaged in that war on our side, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that they are all waiting now to draw pensions from the Government. You have the official documents to show how many were engaged in the war of over thirty years ago,—I have not,—but a list of those who survive would certainly be but a small per cent of the armies of Haylor and Scott.

TOTAL Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Your special Washington dispatch which appeared in this morning's paper contains some very remarkable statements relating to the bill for pensioning Mexican war Now, the enlistments in that war were made

contains some very remarkable statements re-lating to the bill for pensioning Mexican war veterans. I quote: "It is a bill to pension 75,000 men, the majority of whom are in middle life and in good circumstances, and who, as young men and boys, participated for a brief period in the junketing trip to Mexico." And again: "The bill gives \$8 per month to all survivors, or their unmarried widows, of the wars named. It involves payments to about 75,000 able-bodied men," etc. The writer of this "participated in the junketing trip," and is very confident the whole force sent to Mexico by the United States did not exceed \$0.000. Nearly two years ago it was estimated that there Nearly two years ago it was estimated that there were but 15,000 survivors, and many of them have since gone where no pension bill will benefit, or incorrect "dispatch" injure them. Very respectfully,

PERLEY JAPPERS.

COUNTRY ROADS AGAIN.

Weston, Ill., Feb. 28.—You have recent published several articles on bad roads, ma better ones than I am able to write, but becau when they were cooked sufficiently, pieces were handed around. We were served with the meat on palm leaves, but I declined eating any, preferring fish."

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

London Times.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American Engineer, lately engaged in a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurement gave the beight of eighteen feet and a width on the top at fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square and from twenty to twenty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made 200 years before the time of Christ. In building this immense stone fence to keep out the Tartary, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to ave expense. For 1,300 miles the wall goes over plain and mountain, and every foot of the foundation is if solid granite, and the rest of the structure solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canons, or precipiees, where there is a sheer indement of the distribution of said in labor according to the direction of said.

descent of 1,000 feet. Small streams are seched over, but on the larger streams the wall runs to the water's edge and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there are breast works, or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending forces can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time of building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses errything in ancient or modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.

QUIPS.

A stone rolled in camphor gathers no moths, if night-air is unwholesome, now about the longevity of owls?

Those who go "beering" at night go "alling the next morning.

Too many peas in the broth—"A plokpocket picking a pickpocket's pocket."

The burglar to his love—My heart and loot are all the wealth that I can offer thee.

Fond mother: "What would you do without a mother, Tom!" Tom: "Do as I liked, ma." A jury weighing 2,500 pounds recently sat on a case in Virgiuia. The indictment was quashed.

THE TRESHUNG SERANCES OFFICES.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROU pairons throughout the city we have established praceh Offices in the different Divisions. as designates below, where astworts serves will be taken for the sam price as charged at the Main Diffice, and will be recity until a vision p. m. during the weak, and suttle p. m.

on Saturdays.

O. N. WILCOX. Booppeller and Stationes. 170
Twenty-second-st. near Wahash-ay.

B. M. WALDEN. Newsdanier, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st. near West-airs, Stationer, etc., 1000
ROBLET TRIEDMSTON, West-hide News Depot, 1
Bips Jeland-ay., corner of Rabited-st.

B. C. HERRICK. Everier, News-Dealer, and Fancy
Goods. Tai Lake-st., corner Lincoln. CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-84 500, THRMS RASY, A SPLENDID 3-tory and basement octagon right brick dwelling. Order burn, and bei 2021 10; furnises and gas-faxtures with louses on Mouroce-st. easy of Hovas, one block street burns; and for the carpainty cheap; first-class surroundings. T. B. BUYD, Accompt. 11 Mailson-st. FOR SALE-81, 400, 6-BOOM COTTAGE II HAB-t vard-st. 181, 700, 10-room bouse 801 West Paix-st.; \$1, 600, 0-room house 30 Harvard-st.; \$2, 000, 10-room brick. 18 Holbrook-st.; \$2, 500, 10-room brick bit Western-av. Above prices are about half of original cost. Inquire at 328 Western-av.

POR SALE-FINE CORNER OF SOUTH SIDE.

TOR SALE-18,500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT
T new marble-from house containing 10 rooms; best
bargain in the city. Location on Ashland-Ny, near
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frame house and into an Bouth Side. T. J. BOLENDER, Room 6, 107 South Clark-8t.

TOR SALE—FINE CORNER OF SOUTH SIDE.

with improvements, runted for 805 per month; it
must be sold. J. M. PESTANA, 122 Dearborn-8t.

POR SALE. \$4,000 WILL PURCHASE FINE FRAME house, lot 50x170, No. 101 Lake-sv.; formerly sold for \$8,000. inquire on premises. for \$8,000. inquire on premises.

POR SALE-POR SHLVER-A VERY CHOICE LOT.

Corner of North Lacalle and Schiller-sta., for \$75
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Chicago; South Side; \$8,000. Also similar house on
inston-st., same price. A. PATTERSON, 28 Washinston-st., same price. A. PATTERSON, 28 Washinston-st.

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POR SALE—\$2.000 CASH—2-STORY STORE FRONT
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BAY, 168 Randolph-st.
FOR SALE—\$200 EACH—TWO LOTS, 23X123.
I north front, on Frank-st., between Waller-st. and
Biuz Island-av. This is \$500 less than value. T. B.
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oot.
31 feet on South Clark-st., near Fourteenth, only 850 per foot.
F. G. WELCH, Room 2, 142 LeSalle-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT DENVER, COL., IN-side city limits, adjoining machine shops Ransas sacide Railroad, at a bargain, or would exchange for mproved Chicago property. MEAD & COR, 135 La-

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WANTED-KANSAS LAND FOR CASH, MUST be cheap; give county, quantity, and price. Ad-dress O 39, Tribune office. WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE (FURNISHED OR unfurnished) of 13 or 15 rooms in good location, North Side preferred, worth, including furniture, \$15,000, for which first-class real-estate, improved or mimproved, will be exchanged at cost value. GAL-LUP & CAMERON, 110 Dearborn-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND IS EAST ADAMS-ST.—THREE OR FOUR suitable for families, 85, 86, and 87 per weet.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—PLEASTON Tront rooms, nicely furnished; good board at reduced raise if desired. House quiet and respectable.

West Side.

4.46 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE ALCOVE ROOM.
4.76 fronting Jefferson Park, furnished, with board,
suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; reference.

BURDICK HOUSE. CORNEH WABASH-AV. AND Adams-st.—This house steadily gains in popularity; one suite of rooms and one large room now vacant, suitable for gentlemen and their wives: terms extremely low to suit the times. Meal tickets, twenty-one meals for \$5. F. D. EAT & CO., proprietors.

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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1894.

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and good collaterata. C.B. WILCON, R. R. 116 Randolph.

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bead of fine work horses and marse, fist farm purposes; also, a large stock of vehicles of all styles and
makes, and harness, single and double. Sele commences at 1 o'clock. Stock on hand at private sale.

Top and open buggles, top delivery wagons, and express wagous; in fact, all kinds of wagons, harness,
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day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly
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Thorses cheep. WM. SELOVER & CO., corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabsab-av.

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Open huggies, top or open delivery wagons, etc.

Painting and repairing at prices to sailt the times. C. J.
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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAB-

Every size-St, CHICAGO; savice free; 13 years experiKID GLOVES-THE VERY BEST!
at half price;
Courvoiser's 3-button black.
None better in existence.
Story size-St, 6, 84, 65, 67, 774, 774, 774, and 8.
300 dosen for 80 days only
at \$1 per pair, worth \$1.55.
PARIS KID GLOVE DEFOT. 94 State-st.

TETTERS, CIRCULARS, ETC., ADDRESSED BY
Line office.
Work chesp. Address O 87, TribLine office. WANTED-RAILEOAD-TRACK SCALES; SEND price to WM. ELLIOTT SMITH, Alton III.

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THE UNION FURNITURE CO., SO WEST MADI-son-st., sell all kinds of household goods on easy mayments: YETT low prices. PERSONAL

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

DENSONAL—S. B. SHAW IS REQUESTED TO communicate his address to Saint Louis Boit and Iron Co., St. Lonis, Mo., at his earliest convenience.

PERSONAL—WALTER DURPHY: EVERY PERson of this name is requested to send his address immediately to the understance. By so doing he may learn something to his advantage. WALTER Storney-st. Law, Boom 10, northeast corner Third and Chestaut-stap, St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO BE SCHANGE.

TORAGE.

ITIRE-PROOF WARRHOUSE, 100 WEST MOXBOD

for furniture, merchandles, carriages, etc. Loans

my amount: legal interest. Cash for stocks of good

MUSICAL. WANTED-TO BUY - POR CASH, A FIRST-class plane. Apply for one week. F. C. A. WHY-LAND, 119 LaSelje-St., Room 3.

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WANTED-MALE HELP. W ANTED—A BOY IS OB 19 TEARS OF AGE
do office work and assist bookkeeper; app
ove writing; give age, experience, and reserve
0 26, Tribune office.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY -1 GOOD BULEN GULVER, FAGE, HOTHE & CO., 118 and 126 Mon-ro-st. 67th Soor. POS-SE, RYER BOOT.

WANTED—SIX GOOD COATMAKERS AND FOUR PARABOLOGY FOR MICHIGES. INQUIRE at 62 Lake-sk, cigar store, from 10 a. m. 10 I b. m.

WANTED—GOOD TAILORS—CONSTANT WORK and prompt pay. The Tailor and Cutter JOHN. Throop and Madison sts. Come to work Monday.

WANTED—BOOK-SINDER—A GOOD BLANK-book forwarder, or a man that can both forwarder, and finish preferred. Address PALMER. WINALL CO., Dubuque, 18.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. 418

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER TO the country. Apply from 10 to 12 of FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. 5, Wabashav., o

WANTED-AGENTS TO SELL THE PICTURE OF Neille Chisolm, the heroins of Kemper County, Miss., 15,000 already sold. Box 9, Chicago, Ill. Miss.; 15.000 already sold. Box s. Chicago, III.

WANTED—MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS GUIDE."
Tells who was agents and what for; 40 pages; 5th yr.; 1 copy 5c; 1 yr. 25c. J. P. Scott, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SEVERAL NEW ARticles, chromos, stationery, packages, etc.; beat
tarms gives. American Novelty Co., 19 State-st.

WANTED—STREET SALESMEN AND CANVASScrs. to make big money, something immunes.
Call immediately, after 5 o'clock, at Room 12, 778
East Madison etc. Cast Madison et.

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WANTED—SHORT-HAND MAN, AT ROOM SO
Major Block to act as correspondant; employment steady if work satisfactory to us. O'1, Tribuse.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOT; MUST BE FIRSTclass in all respecta; enswor in own handwriting.
O'70, Tribuse office.

WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL THE
largest 25-cent stationery package exiant; pspeteris, chromes, needics, watehes, revolvers, and 300
new and fast-satisfing articles; \$10 to \$15 a day sure to
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WANTED-PEMALE HELP. Wanted-A German GRL FOR Gener.
Bousework in a small family. Apply at & Wentworth-av., near Fifty-drin-st. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE OTHE for general housework. Apply, with references, at 333 Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st.

WANTED-COMPETENT WOMAN COOK FOR habitants. References required. Address 0 22. Tribune office. WANTED-EXPERIENCED IRONERS AT 67 AND
68 Washington-st. WILSON BROS.
WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR A
private family. Woman's Christian Association
Employment Bureau, 91 East Weshington-st, Room s.

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Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper, who is willing to work and make himself
useful generally. Address 0 43, Tribune office. Trades.

CITUATION WANTED—AS MERCHANT TAILORY

Counter, where the cannottal qualities would be appreciated. Refer to E. L. Bigger, Esq., Oshkosh.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestices
SITUATION WANTED BY A TIP-TOP GENWAY
Order to degeneral housework in a first-class family;
good wages expected; is thoroughly qualified. 145
Twentieth-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 350 Jefferson-st., in the rear. Call for three days. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONEST AND respectable girl; is willing to do diningroom or general housework. Call to-day at 522 West Madison-st-CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NO wegfan girl to do general housework in a privar family or private boarding-house; references if re quired. Piease call at or address 828 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNOffess or general housework five years' reference
from last employer. Apply at MRS. MoGREYEY &
Employment Bureau, corner Clarkst, and Chicago-

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT ELEGANT-it, with all or part of furniture for sale. Address O. 17. Tribune office.

To RENT-6-BOOM COTTAGE, NORTH CITY Illustrate blocks of horse-car; lake water; rent \$10 really worth \$20. Apply as 125 Clark-s., Room 11. TO RENT-UNFUNISHED ON MICHIGAN-AV.. between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sis., a large handsomely-flushed house, all modern improvements, and in thorough repair. Address H. II and IS Wabsal-av.

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seach; loog at them. R. GREER, southeast cornsi
Mource and Market-sta.

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TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
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To RENT-ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE, FURnished or unfurnished, with elevator and all the
perquisites of a hotel, with or without board, at 167
Wabash-av., Palmer House Block. Wabash-av., Palmer House Block.
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West Side.
TO RENT-GENTLEMAN AND WIPE OB TWO single gentlemen will find large and nicely-furnished front parior, also other nice rooms, at 81 South Morgan as.

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TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORES—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
134 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
136 LaSalle-st., corner of Madison:
136 and 136 Manhington st., is corner,
23 and 25 Randolph-st., 5 stories and basement, 40x
136; steam elevator.
139 and 138 Washington-st., double store and basement, cheap.
130 Washington-st., with basement, only \$35 per
month.
134 LaSalle-st., neat little store opposite Grand
Pacific, only \$25.

Jackson and Quincy-sts., good stores suitable for
storage or light manufacturing, cheap.
34 and 36 Washington-st., second store, 50x110, opposite the old Field, Letter & Co., a stand.
35 Randolpa-st., good store with basement, between
State and Desrbora.

LOFTS.
135 and 197 Randolph-st., third and tourth floors,
very cheap.
107 Fifth-av., 20370, only \$18.
State-st., corner Adama, firth floor, well lighted.
252 West Madison-st., second and third 50ors, 55x
130, very cheap.

TO RENT-PARTIES WANTING LARGE AMOUNT of room, central and chest, apply at once; but one of the control of the c

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR BRICK OR STONE
houses for small families; must be in good repair,
supplied with modern conveniences, and near together
tenants will be permanent and prompt in payments;
terms must be low. Address, until Friday night, and
Tremont Bouse. Tremont House.

WANTED-TO RENT-SMALL, HOUSE: PROMPT pay; east of State-st., between Harrison and Twenty-second. R. P. SMITH. R22 Wabshaw?

WANTED-TO RENT-A PLEASANT FURNISH-east from in private family, north of Twelfty-sad pear Lake, by a single gentleman, with or without breakfast. Address O 26, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE. OR THE HALP of one, on South Water-st. Address with particulars, O 21, Tribune office.

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A SINTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED YOUNG Insu, instring some capital, subsets to form a particular property of the second property of the second

SEWING MACHINES,

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BAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre-ton street, between Dearborn wo Orphans." New Chicago Theatre. iark street, opposite Sherman House. Engage-nt of the Hyers Sisters Combination. "Out of

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. street, opposite Court-House. Var Parwell Hall. treet, between Clark and LaSalle. Histor-e impersonations by Alfred P. Knight.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M. clar Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:36 of the hall corner of Randolph and Haisted-sta, for less and work on the Royal Arch Degree. By or be M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Sc.

PRIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. and A. M.—I I LaSaile-st.—Stated Communication this (Prid-laing at 7:30 o'clock for business. Musical Ent-ment under the direction of Brother Wm. L. To, Organist. Members are requested to be prompt indance. Visitious cordially and fraternally invite order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.guiar Communication this Friday evening at
0 o'clock, at Corintian Hall, 157 Rast Kinzie-st.
ork on the M. M. Degree. The members are requestto attend; business of importance comes before the
ize. Visiting Brethren are also cordially invited.
E. W. WOLSELEY, W. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1 1878

enbacks at the New York Stock Ex inge yesterday closed at 98d.

The Conference is reported to be off.
What else could be expected, considering that the Russians end everything, even their own names, in "off"?

Does the New York Nation still believe that the country will go to the demnition bow-wows, now that the dollar of the daddies ced in the currency as full legal-

Such is the noble friendliness felt by the Turks for the Russians that even the petty traders of Constantinople go out to the Rus-sian camp and peddle fruit and wine at 500 per cent profit.

nd bow to Godkin's Nation and Jay Gound's Tribuns, and desires them to join it in congratulating the country upon the res-toration of the bi-metallic system.

The New York press can now estimate the extent of its influence on popular opinion in the United States, as shown by the vote in Congress on remonetizing the silver It scarcely amounts to a row of pins.

Does JAY GOULD'S Tribune still think that the national credit is destroyed for a century? How does it happen that silver has advanced 4 per cent in anticipation of the enactment of the Remonetizing bill? Will Black Friday please explain?

The silver dollar is not debased or clippe so much as it lately appeared in the eyes of the East. Already they are beginning to regard it as a pretty sound institution, that gives good gospel measure, well shaken down, heaped up, and running over.

JOHN SHERMAN must now play fair, or woe betide him. The Remonetizing act must be carried into effect in good faith and according to the true intent and meaning of the The mints can turn out four millions a ath, and it is SHERMAN'S bounden duty to see that it is done and the money promptly

enator Hill, of Georgia, upon the sober and thought, concluded to obey the will his constituents, and LAMAR, of Missisof his; while BLAINE, of Maine, sho believes and declares that the d ation of silver was unconstitutional, yet liberately stultifies himself by voting ainst the repeal of that unconstitutional

The enormous number of 2,470,000 hogs he been cut up in Chicago during the four months ending yesterday, which embrace what is usually called the packing season. This exceeds by about 500,000 head the total number cut in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louis. rille, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee. Our aggregate for the past twelve months is 3,940, net 2,983,486 for the twelve month

The London Times finds fault with Aus The London Times finds fault with Austria's policy of moderation and delay, declaring it to be more dangerous to the peace of Europe than a vigorous and emphatic expression of military purpose would be. No doubt Austria's prudent resolve to go alow is intensely aggravating to England, whose traditional policy has been to let other nations do the fighting while the came in for the lion's share of the hone. Austria will do nothing rash for of gratifying British hatred of Ru

A serious charge of kidnapping has been rought to the notice of President HAYES, and steps have been taken for a prompt and corough investigation. It is said that seval negroes living in Florids have been absted and taken to Cube and sold into quiry into the facts, and his mission receives the hearty co-operation of the Spanish Min-ister at Washington, who has requested the Cuban Captain-General to extend every pos-sible facility for ascertaining the facts, for the rescue of any citizens of the United States who have been kidnapped, and for the pre-vention of similar outrages hereafter.

In the Senate yesterday, during the debate on the Mississippi Pine-Log bill, Senator BLAINE took occasion to get in a shot on Secretary SCHURZ in return for the opposiconstary Schurz in return for the opposi-tion of the latter gentleman to the Maine Senator's nomination at Cincinnati. Mr. BLAINE took the part of the timber-thieves against the Secretary, accusing Schurz of charging poor settlers in Montana exorbitant prices for fuel taken from the public lands. The time and place was rather inopportune, but the Senator's grievand urged him on, and he was not certain that ver such a chance as then presented itself would occur again.

Congress acted on the Shakspearean senti ment in regard to the anti-silver veto, that If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." Everybody feels better that the long agony is over. For the first time in the political history of this country, the West and South struck hands and acted together, irrespective of party lines or antagonism. The West was as solid as the South, and a little more so. The East was not fully united, for the great Keystone State went with the West, making the remonetization movement resistible even against a veto. Taking all things into consideration, it is a famous victory, and the victors are entiled to sing 'Landamus!"

For whatever disrespect was implied in the railroad speed with which the veto was overridden in both the House and Senate, and for the fact that the message was neither laid over for one day nor ordered printed, the President need expect no sympathy from the country. The veto message called for no consideration, and was entitled to none. It presented no objection or argument that has not been repeatedly met and answered, and any time wasted in debate would have been time wasted. The two Houses had passed the bill by overwhelming majorities, a were in no manner bound to go over the same ground again. What the people want-ed was, that the question be settled without oment of unnecessary delay.

The system of pairing which obtains naking the strength of the silver men seem less than it really was in the vote taken yes-terday. A two-thirds majority being required, two affirmatives are paired against one negative, so that among the Senators not voting the proportion of silver men to gold-ites is two to one. So far from losing any strength by the veto, the bill gained one ote, -that of Senator Hill, of Georgia, who, when it came to a question whether the bill should become a law, obeyed the wishes of his constituents, and voted to veto the veto. The only absentees not paired were SHARON and Christiancy. The latter missed a valuable opportunity to vote right for once on

After a long and exciting struggle the ancient silver dollar is restored to the seat from which it was wickedly dethroned. The evil conspiracy against the welfare of the Am people is brought to grief. The bimetallic principle is reasserted. The disastrous experiment with the single standard is abandoned by the peremptory order of the again to be relinquished while the Republ lasts. The money power clung with frant tenacity to their fraud-begotten advantage and they subsidized and prostituted press and pulpit to retain it. But the right has triumphed, and no man will lose thereby anything that was justly his. The country could not prosper or re-cover from depression and curtailing man kets while money continued to asc purchasing power and property, and wages to descend. As the gold dollar rose, the weight of debt and tax rose with it, and wages and employment sank at the other end of the beam in the same proportion and prosperity fled from the country. While the Shylocks waxed fat, bankrupts and tramps filled the streets. The Eastern goldgrabbers have acted the part of vampires making the life-blood out of productive enterprise. They will still get enough, but enough must suffice them instead of a feest.

The Council has pending before it ordinance to repeal the ordinance for the extension of Dearborn street. The question is one of difficulty as to what had best b done with this repealing ordinance. On the one hand, if the repealing ordinance shall be passed, there is grave danger of the city rendering itself liable for the total damager of upwards of one million dollars awarde for the opening, and on the other hand, if the proceedidgs for the extension are allowed to proceed, great distress will be imposed on the owners of property specially assessed. Between the two dilemmas the Council should choose with great care and deliberaion. The city at large is in no condition to pay a million dollar to open a street, howsoever much demanded by public interests; but if it b true, as alleged, that the city has taken possession of portions of the proposed street, either by acquiring title under and the ac-ceptance of deeds, or by exercising proprie-torship over the street by limiting owners of abutting property to the line of the new street in erecting buildings, then it may be hat the facts would take this case out of the reasoning of the Supreme Court in the North State street decision, and render the city liable if, by passing the repealing ordi-nance, the right of the city to collect the special assessments is cut off.

The rise in silver even in advance of the nactment of the Silver bill, and in advance f any demand for American coinage, has mbarrassed the gold faction. Had the Silver bill provided for free coinage, or had it provided for the deposit of silver bars in the reasury and the issue of certificates there. for, as is done with gold, there would have been an immediate market for every surplus ounce of silver now mined, and silver and gold would at once have resumed their accustomed relative values. The price of silver has, however, advanced within of silver has, however, advanced within a week from 53½ pence to 55½ pence per ounce in London. When silver sells for 59 pence per ounce, 371½ grains, or the silver in the old dollar of 412½ grains, will be equivalent to the gold dollar in value. The coinage of silver will not expel or drive out the gold coin. Those who rery. Judge Leonard, Republican memory. Judge Leonard, Republican memory of Congress from Louisians, has been seen deceived into buying gold, expecting it to rise because of the introduction of

the "debased silver" money, have disc the falsity of their predictions. The moreover, grown up within the last ten days, and since the adoption of the resolutions de-claring all bonds payable in silver, an extraor-dinary demand for the 4 per cent bonds, purchased with gold at par, and payable, principal and interest, in silver. The terri-ble consequence of paying the ble consequence of paying the national debt in "debased coin" does not seem to deter any one from buying silver bonds at par in gold. The value of 3711 grains of silver the contents of a dollar-is now 94 cents in gold. As THE TRIBUNE predicted, the silver llar, long before \$50,000,000 can be coined. will be at par with gold, and the country will have a gold, silver, and paper currency, all of equivalent values.

THE VETO OF THE SILVER BILL.

To the regret of nine-tenths of those of the American people to whom the President alone can expect sympathy or support in his Government from the control of machine oliticians and selfish demagogues, the President has undertaken to assert his arbitrary power of veto, to perpetuate, so far as he might, the most scan legislation which has ever disgraced the records of Congress. He has done without even a reasonable pretext, and as if he took especial personal satisfaction in the wanton exercise of naked power. Fortunately for the country, fortunately for the Republican party, and fortunately for the President's own official usefulness, his veto has been disregarded by the country and by Congress as contemptuously as was the com-mand of that other ruler who forbid the rising of the ocean tide. The veto, so far as ntended to have any legal effect, fell as barren and impotent as the Papal bull gainst the comet.

The Silver bill had two affirmative objects. One was to increase the volume of metallic money in the country, and thus make specie payments possible; and the second was to stop the fall in the value of labor and of property, owing to the rise in the value of money, aggravated by the effort to reduce metallic money exclusively to gold coin. The opposition to the Silver bill had for its purpose to reduce the quantity of metallic money by demonetizing silver, and thus increase its value, and especially of gold, and to add to the value of all indebtedness and the income therefrom by requiring payments to be made exclusively in the scarce and dear gold coin. It was a question whether or not an average of 40 per cent should be taken from the value of labor and property, and as much added to burden of debts and interest thereon, by having an exclusive gold currency. On this issue, so clear and distinct that it was readily understood, the people of the country rapidly took sides. The people of thirty States and a minority in the others became advo-cates for the Silver bill, while the moneylending interest and the Secretary of the

Treasury opposed that bill.

The President, on a question of mere expediency, a question of policy, free of all complications of constitutional authority, by his veto, wantonly but deliberately, put the wishes and the interests of the people all at open accounts and savings bonds should sought to defeat the bill, and force the country to submission to the confiscating de-

The promptness with which Congress placed the stamp of reprobation upon the President's interpoition in behalf of the gold faction; the promptness with which they pronou on the over-zealous officiousness of the Executive in behalf of a dishonest, rapacious nd fraudulent conspiracy to rob and plus ler the country, carries with it a signif ance which recalls the fate of other Execu tives who have sought to coerce a free people by the exercise of arbitrary power.

In the light of the prompt enactment the law, and the overwhe the authors, defenders, and apologists for the demonetization fraud, it is hardly neces sary to comment upon the President's men sage. There is nothing in that message which has not been heard before. Argu ment had long since ceased. The country in its triumph, cares little for what may now be said, and the President may be thankful if the fact of his veto can be a mickly forgotten by his countrymen as will e the reasons given in his message.

The victory is one of the people. It is victory that was needed to remind the world that Wall street no longer controls and dic tates national legislation. For the first time perhaps since the War there has been legisle tion on a question of finance which has not been inspired by and in the interest of those who live by gambling in money and public securities. We congratulate the countries the substantial victory it has gained. We congratulate the country on congratulate the representatives of the country in Congress upon the ability, unity, energy, and fidelity they have shown in defense and maintenance of the public interests. While we regret that the President has voluntarily shut himself out of all participation in this national victory, the value and the moral sublimity of the victory itself is only intensified because in the ranks of the afited are included the President and

The following extract from the New York Tribune sufficiently attests the malignity of the goldites in the effort to alarm the country

as to future financial legislation:

The faint hope that the limited remonetization of silver may put an end to financial agilation and thus secure a revival of business, which in turn will stop the spread of popular discontent and prevent further repudiation, is somewhat strengthened by a break in the ranks of the silver agitators. The two Republican-mewspapers in the West which have done more harm than any other one influence by supporting the Silver bill,—The Chicago Trimung and the Cincinnati Commercial,—have switched off from Bland and Ewino and are trying to stop the storm they have raised. Whether they can do it or not is extremely doubtful. The great mass of the silver party is not satisfied, and the loudest agitators swear they will not keep quiet. If the discussion is continued, if additional legislation is attempted, there can be no stability of values and no improvement in business. The demagoque will tell the people prosperity does not come because the amount of silver is limited, and the danger is the people will believe him. By that time Messra, Haleffand and Madult, will discover that it is a good deal easier to kindle a confagration than to extinguish it. as to future financial legislation:

attinguish it.

The best answer to this came by telegraph yesterday, in the announcement that the House of Representatives and the Senate immediately passed the Silver bill over the President's veto. Had there been any intention on the part of the extreme Greenback tion on the part of the extreme Greenback Congressmen to interfere with the silver legislation for the purpose of crowding their

own vagaries to the front, they would have monetization of the silver dollar stands one. It has been demanded by THE CHI-CAGO TRIBUNE as an act of justice to the people, and as an essential suxiliary to resumption. The charge of "switching off" from the extremists has no foundation in fact, since THE TRIBUNE has never in any sense been allied with those who favor an indefinite postponement of resumption and an unlimited inflation of irredeemable currency. These extreme agi-tators have received their main encouragement from the intolerance and greed of those who have insisted upon resumption in gold alone. Any legislation they may propose hereafter to carry out their schemes will have nothing in common with the kilver movement when remonetization shall have me a fait accompli, and the goldites will then be powerless to swell the ranks of the kers from the masses who might have joined them in indignation, had remonetization been defeated.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL. The bill for a national savings scheme agreed upon by the Sub-Committee of the House on Banking and Currency, and likely to be reported by the full Committee, differs materially from Mr. Burchard's bill, which was explained by THE TRIBUNE a day or two Ways and Means Committee. This Postal Savings bill, as it is called, seems to have been framed largely with the purpose of watering the currency by a new issue of \$50,000,000 in legal-tenders, which is incidentally provided for in the course of the bill, and it is not so satisfactory in its relation to the general subject of a national savings scheme as Mr. Burchard's bill would

be with one or two amendments.

The bill provides for deposits at every money-order post-office in the country of sums not less than 25 cents nor more than \$5 in any one week, which shall be entered upon a pass-book; whenever the account reaches the sum of \$10, the depositor may demand a postal-order on the United State Treasury, free of charge. These postalorders are made transferrable on indorse-ment, but it is provided that there shall not be more than five indorsements on any one order. These orders themselves do not draw interest, but they are exchangeable on demand for "Postal Savings Bonds" in sums of \$10 and multiples thereof, which shall draw 3.65 per cent interest for the term of three years, but no longer. Pending the three years, these bonds may be exchanged on the de-mand of the holder at the United States Treasury or any Sub-Treasury for Unite States notes in an amount representing the principal and accrued interest, and they can also be exchanged at any time for the 4 per cent refunding bonds of the United States.

The objections to the bill so far are (1) that there is no reason why the deposit should be limited to \$5 in any one week, since there is not a sufficient purpose in contracting the privilege of such deposits; (2) that no provision is made for the allowance of interest on deposits under \$10 pending the accumulation of deposits to that amount, and this will have a tendency to exclude a large class of depositors; and (3) that it is not necessary to put a limit of three years as the term during which the small bonds shall have the character of savings deposits, which should be limited rather by the amount,-say \$1,000 in the name of any one person. Mr. Burkhard's proposition provides 3 per cent interest for open accounts, convertible into 3.65 per cent savings bonds, which in turn are convertible at the option of the holder into permanent 4 per cent bonds. Both the

into currency. The chief objection to the Banking Currency Committee's bill, however, is found in the provision for a new issue of green backs, with which to pay off the postal savings bonds, and to be issued at the rate of 10 per cent of the deposits, until such new ssue of greenbacks shall have reached the sum of \$50,000,000. Such a provision not at all necessary to a national savings scheme, but enlarges the volume of the out standing greenbacks by \$50,000,000 in the end, occasions a fluctuation in the value of greenbacks, and renders the resumption of specie payments just so much more difficult In order to protect the savings deposits, and meet all demands for the withdrawal of moneys, it will only be necessary to retain in the Treasury 10 per cent of the moneys deposited, reissuing all the remainder in the purchase of coin for the redemption of per cent and 5 per cent bonds subject to call We suspect that the present bill has been nceived largely for the purpose of provid ing for a special issue of \$50,000,000 of eenbacks, and this purpose should not be permitted to interfere with the passage of a National Savings bill, which needs no such special issue to sustain it in operation.

A "CONDITIONAL" DECISION. The late Custom-House appeal case of Messrs. H. A. Kohn & Brothers, of this city, promises to result in some startling ments. Following is a statement of the case in brief: (1) Kohn Bros., being manufacturers of clothing, imported a lot of anvas paddings, which were assessed for duty by the Appraiser at this port at 85 per cent ad valorem. (2) Konn Bros. appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury fro decision of the Appraiser, claiming that the goods should pass at 30 per cent, and susained the appeal by letters from J. & A. D. GRIMOND, of New York City, declaring that goods of that description are passed at that port (New York) at 30 per cent. (3) Upon the filing of the appeal with the Collector the Appraiser was requested to make special report on the case, which he did, susning his original return by citations of authorities. (4) Thereupon the appeal and accompanying papers, including samples of the goods in question, went to the Treasury Department. (5) The Department, through H. F. FRENCH, Assistant Secretary, informed Konn Bros. that, "on full consideration of the case," it had "conditionally reversed the local decision, and forwarded its "conditional" decision to the Collector. (6) This conditional" decision referred to a former decision, in which it was held that certain manufactures of flax "assimilating burlaps" are legally dutiable at 30 per cent but which decision contained an exception to the rule laid down, and this exception covered the goods in question; and the goods in question, by sample, were before the deciding ficer for inspection. The decision con-cluded as follows: "You will therefore apply such ruling to the goods covered by the appeal in this case, so that, if the same or ortion thereof come within the cate gory of 'burlaps' or 'like manufactures,' as therein set forth, they may, regardless of width, be so classified, and the entry be reliquilated accordingly." (7) Upon receipt of this "conditional" decision by the Collector, it

ject to the Collector, containing, among other things, the following:

This decision does not militate against the correctness of my return in the Kosn case, because all the "military causas" included in the entry in tant case was "starched" and a portion of it "creamed," bringing it within the exception of the rule already quoted.

"creamed," bringing it within the exception of the rule already quoted.
In conclusion, I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact that Mesers. Konk & Bros. state in their appeal that like goods are passed at the New York Custom-House at 30 per cent ad valorem, and this on the strength of letters from Mesers. J. & A. D. Ghimond, of New York City.
If this be a fact, the practice is clearly in violation of Department decision (Sept. 7, 1877), the authority of which is reaffirmed in this, the Department letter of the 31st uit. I suggest that the attention of the Department be directed to this circumstance. One H. B. JAMES is at the head of the cus-

tom's division of the Treasury Department

His chief duty, or at least his most impor tant function, consists in the rendering cisions on appeals from the various cus houses in the country. He prepared the "conditional" decision in the KOHN case, which was signed by Assistant-Secretary FRENCH. The "conditional" feature of this decision turns upon a question of fact,—the fact whether the goods covered by the appeal fall within the rule or within the exception to the rule. Now Mr. James had before him conclusive evidence of this fact. The goods, by sample, were in his possession, for the very purpose of enabling him to render a final decision. He had only to look upon them to determine whether they fell within the rule, -30 per cent, or within the exception, 35 per cent. Why, then, did not he decide the case? Why did not he say: "The evidence (samples) before me shows that the appeal of Kohn Bros. is not well taken; the decision of the Appraiser is affirmed "? Or, "The evidence shows that the appeal is well taken; the decision of the Appraiser is reversed; you will reliquidate the duty accordingly "? This "conditional" decision is explainable upon one hypothesis, -the hypothesis that the Appraiser at New York is actually in the habit of passing the goods covered by the Kohn appeal at 30 per cent; that Mr. James knows this to be the fact; that he desires the practice to be con-tinued there but not elsewhere, and therefore cunningly avoids the responsibility of placing on record a decision flatly prohibiting the practice. There is a support for this theory in the circumstance of the neglect of Mr. James to give any explanati in regard to the statements of the Grimond letters. Those letters state positively that the goods covered by the Kohn appeal are "imported every day in New York at the rate of 30 per cent duty." If this be a fact. Mr. JAMES knows it: if it be not a fact, he knows it. He ought to affirm or deny it; but he does neither. Now, if the statements of the Grimond letters are true. we have presented the spectacle of a high official in the Treasury Depa tment using his position to guard certain New York porters while they rob the Government of a portion of its just revenue. We do not prefer the charge specifically, but we insist that a case against Mr. James is presented, so strongly supported by circumstantial evi-dence, as to demand the instant attention of Secretary SHERMAN. Let the to the bottom, and let the Secretary, selecting his agents for the work, take good care that none but reliable men are chosen. We presume that Mr. SMITH, the chief customs officer at this port, has already placed or will immediately place all the facts of the Kohn case directly in the hands of Mr. Secretary Sherman, with a request for a searching investigation. This much is due to the me chants of Chicago and the West generally. They have a right to know, and know promptly too, whether discrimination in favor of New York City and against interior ports of nicipal charters, and to usurp the interpetaentry finds its chief support in the very

ance of the will of the Secretary. THE CONFEDERATE PENSION BILL. Honse of Representatives under the title of "A Bill to Pension American Veterans, should be called "A Bill to Pension Confed erate Soldiers." The support which it has received from the Southern members is not entirely due to the fact that a large propor tion of those who served in the Mexican lived south of Mason & Dixon's line, but because this Mexican Pension bill contains clause which absolutely repeals the present statutory prohibition of the payment of an money on account of pension to any person or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who was engaged in any capacity in the Rebellion again tates. As originally prepared, this Mexican War Pension bill merely repealed this pro hibition so far as it should apply to pension on account of service in the Mexican War: but the Committee lopped off the clause limiting the operation of the repeal, and, the bill should become a law as it now stands, there would no longer be any prohibition of pensioning Rebels. This bill would consequently serve as an entering wedge for future legislation in this direction, which is unquestionably the dream and the hope of a large part of the South. Hence the enthusiastic and solid support which the measure has received in the House from the delegations of the Southern States. Its passage will be a quasi recognition of the claims of those who fought against the Government to share equally in its bounties and gratuities, not merely in this case, but in all future pension schemes. This clause alone should be sufficient to insure the defeat of the bill in the Senate, and even the loyal men in the Democratic party should refuse to countenance so unjust and pernicious a doc-

heart of the Treasury Department, in defi-

the bill, the measure has no merit of its own with which to appeal to the patriotism of Congress or the generosity of the antion. It is not a proposition to allow a pension to men who were maimed in the Mexican War, or those whose health was so shattered by the campaign as to render them helpless, or the widows of men who perished in that war and left them or their children without support. Such a proposition might be made with some show of justice, though even this much would be out of place now when the Government revenue is running behind Government expenses, and when the people of listen to any proposition which involves an increase of taxat ion. But the House bill actually confers a pension of \$8 a month, or \$96 a year, on all the survivors of the Mexcan War, and upon all the unmarried widout any reference to the extent or the character of the service rendered or to the present condition of the beneficiaries. All are to be served alike, and every one treated more bountifully than the men who went through the War of the Rebellion fighting for the maintenance of the Union. There is not much reason to wonder that Mr. Six-NICKSON, of New Jersey, gave notice that, if this bill should pass, he would offer another

ion. There would be more justice in the latter proposition than in the pending bill, for the Mexican War was an unimportant skirmish by the side of the flerce and pro-

onged struggle to sustain the Government. If this bill to pension Mexican War soldiers shall become a law, it will impose an annual burden of from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 upon the people. It is estimated that there are 75,000 survivors of the war. The num-ber of unmarried widows, with ample proof of identity, will be overwhelming. The cost of this bill will about double up the deficiency in the Government revenue already an-nounced, and Congress will next be obliged to devise ways and means for increasing taxation at the rate of \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year. That this should be done in order to repeal the prohibition of paying pensions to Rebels, and white more han 100,000 cases of Union War pension are not passed upon because Congress re-fused sufficient appropriation for clerk-hire, is a significant comment on the Democratic professions in favor of retrenchment, and an abundant warning of the Confederate purpose in regard to pensions when the South shall have succeeded to the control of the

Government. A NEW-DEMOCRATIC ISSUE. The Democratic party of the Western States are evidently preparing the way for a new political issue, and seem to expect not only to unite that party in its favor, but to draw to its support a large following from other parties. In the Indiana State Demoother parties. In the Indiana State Demo-cratic platform was a resolution reciting that since 1860 there had been extraordinary addi-tions made to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, by which the authority of the State Courts has been greatly abridged and overshadowed. If any necessity existed for this during or because of the War, or because of the condition of affairs in certain States, that necessity no longer exists, and all such legislation ought now to be repealed. Like resolutions have been offered and adopted by various Democratic organizations in this State, and notably in this county. The demand is, that the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts shall be restricted to what it was under the Judiciary act of 1789. In reference to this subject a bill has been introduced by Mr. Townshipp, of this State, in the House of Representatives, having for its object the restriction of the urisdiction of the United States Courts. Two points are made in support of this bill : (1) That it will restore to the State Courts urisdiction which has been illegitimately taken from them, and (2) that it will furnish all the relief to the Federal judiciary that is

needed. The main point in this matter, however, is the assertion of State sovereignty, and the restoration of the supremacy of the State Courts in all matters not specifically en by the Constitution. This is the poli party point on which the Democrats fro sections are expected to unite. Another point, however, is hardly less significant. It is urged that at present the Federal Courts have taken possession of one-third or more of the railroads of the country, and of various other corporations, to the entire exclusion of the State Courts; that, under the bankrupt laws and otherwise, Federal Courts, through Receivers an Assignees, have control of immense amounts of private property, to the exclusion of all interference by the State Courts. It is fur-ther claimed that the Federal Courts have, through the fiction of foreign suitors (persons resident in other States), undertaken to override State Constitutions, State laws, muexclusion of the State Courts; that it has now become a common thing for the Federal Courts to direct its officers to levy taxes, special taxes, -enforce their collect arrest Municipal Governments and imprison the officers at the mere application of some non-resident, claiming to be a creditor; and that the State judiciary is powerless to protect the persons or the property of its citi-zens, or to enforce their rights and privileges

under the State Constitutions and laws.

We have given thus briefly a synopsis of the programme of the Democratic scheme which it is proposed to make the leading feature of its future party policy. Our readers may readily understand the scope of this de-mand for the restriction of the power of Federal Courts and the superior authority to be claimed by the State Courts. We content ourselves, at this time, to the mere statement, and will have something to say of it hereafter. It is expected that even if the Townshend bill be not passed by the present Congress, its purpose will be indo adopted by the Democratic State Conven tions in every State in the Union, outside of New England, New York, and New Jersey.

IS LOYALTY A CRIME!

For ten years a petition has been bandied about from committee to committee in Comgress which should have been acted upon when it was first presented. This petition is signed by eight widows, who ask to have themselves and their minor children placed on the pension-rolls, to date from the death of their husbands. The petition recites one of the most brutal and horrible cases of cruelty that took place during the War of the Rebellion. Their husbands were loyal to the Government, and early in the Rebell-

ion were sworn into the service by Col. Fry, of the First Tenuessee Cavalry. As it was impossible for them to get to the Federa lines, 300 miles away, they organized them-selves into a company at Laurel, N. C., for the protection of Union men, and to aid Northern soldiers in their attempts to escape from the Southern prison-pens, while their wives contributed from their small means of support to provide the fugitive with food and temporary shelter. The Con federate authorities made several desperate attempts to break up this gallant little com pany, and sent battalion after battalion gainst them in vain. For a year and a half the company successfully resisted every ef-fort made to capture them. In 1863 an overwhelming force was sent against them and on the 19th of January they were cap-tured, together with five small boys, their mere drop in the bucket, and the Ca. Famine Fund in the United States children. They were tied together two and two, in one case a father with his son only 11 years of age, and were led out two at time and brutally murdered in the presence of their wives, imploring mercy for them. For thus imploring mercy, the poor women were tied up by their thumbs to trees and saplings, and unmercifully whipped and in-sulted by the Confederate soldiers. Their onses were then fired, their little property The primary causes of this far worth inquiring into. They furns structive commentary upon the polic is now extensively pursued in the States, of denuding the soil of its either stolen or destroyed, and they were turned adrift to depend upon charity within

the Federal lines.

The petition of these afflicted widows of North Carolina Unionists, indorsed by the Governor and Secretary of State and members of Congress and of the State Legisla-

Courts, was presented to Congress in 1882 In the Senate it was referred to the Con In the Senate It was referred to the Cos-mittee on Pensions, who presented a bill is February, 1869, asserting that the facts in the petition were abundantly proved and recomnding that the petition be granted. I mending that the petition be granted. It action was taken upon it. It was again presented in the Forty-third Congress and again referred to the Committee on Pensions. As adverse report was presented by Mr. Hammon, of Texas, upon the technicality that "so long a period intervened between the date of enlistment and the date of death as to raise the presumption that they (the mundered men) had abandoned all intention of trying to make their way to the army." The petition has been present the present Congress also. It was n once more to the Committee on Pensions, and this Committee has evaded all responsi-bility in the premises by turning it over to the Committee on Military Affairs, who have no jurisdiction in pension cases, which of course ends the matter for this Congress, and once more these unfortunate women are rebuffed, if not rebuked, for presuming to think that they are entitled to pensions because their husbands were mus-dered for loyalty to their country and invaluable services rendered to it under circum-stances that called for more of courage and determined devotion than if they had been in the active military service.

Meanwhile Congress is almost daily put-ting its hands into the Public Treasury to

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ting its hands into the Public Treasury to pay Southern people for losses incurred dur-ing the Rebellion whose loyalty is insuffi-ciently established, and who lost only in to destroy the Federal Government. While the prayer of these women is slighted and snubbed, an effort is made by the Democrats of the House to grab \$9,000,000 out of the Treasury to pay the veterans of the short-lived Mexican war, nearly all of when ar in comfortable circumstances, and probably none of them in need of the money, and sions from the War of the Rebellion and sions from the War of the Repellion not ac-ed on because the Democratic House will not supply the clerical force to audit the claims. While this Democratic House refuses to act upon the pensions of loyal persons, it is legi-lating to remove the disabilities of those who were disloyal, so that they may get on the pension-rolls again, and is seaking to remove several hundred Northern officers from the army to make room for Southern Brigadies when the Democrats obtain the power to place them there. It is evidently the sent ment of the Democracy that those wh fought for the Government are not entitle to reward, and that officers who have serve the Government are not so much entitled their places as those who deserted their positions to serve under the Confederate an ties. Loyalty to the Government is rapidly ning the shape of a crime to be per

THE PANINE IN CHINA Late mails received in Sas Francisco bring heartrending reports of the famine in China Husbands are selling their wives and pa-rents their children to obtain food for all Three or four millions of people are dependent upon the Government for support. At least ten millions are in extreme destitation. The four provinces in which famine is felt, in a greater or less degree, are Shensi, Shansi, Chihli, and Honan. They have an aggregate population of 75,000,000. Since the average of wealth among them is very low, it is probable that the additions to the number of the sufferers will be rapid and large. No related from the groups can be looked for he fore May or June. Meanwhile, only three sources of relief open to the starving people, and none of these seems to be either sufficient or certain. First then is the Chinese Government, which, with the best intentions to care for its subjects, is unable to deal with an emergency of this description. The resources of the British Government, which are many times larger than those of the Chinese, were taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of the Indian famine; and the latter was much smaller, ramine; and the latter was much smaller, both in the extent of territory covered and the number of sufferers, than the one the number of sufferers, than the one which now prevails in China. Moreover the Chinese Government labors under the difficulty of having to make its distributions through corrupt and inefficient servants. The dispatches in yesterday's papers state that the exertions of the Government are to a great extent nullified by the dishonesty of officials. Thus dishonesty has been so flagrant in many instances that outbrake have occurred, and at Houching a mandarin was beheaded for speculating on the necessities of the people. Another source of railet, suggested by the philanthropists of the United States, is the return of the Chinese Indemnity Fund, now unappropriated in Indemnity Fund, now unappropriated in the Treasury, for use in the relief of the sufferers. The objections to this schams are, first, that it cannot receive the sanction of Congress until too late; and, second that the United States have not the right specify how the money shall be used was it is returned. If the money was un extorted from China, it ought to b turned without conditions; if it was not er torted, it ought not to be returned at There is no room for casuistry in the discussion of so simple a que contributions from the countries of the ized world. This is manifestly the one

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The Indian Famine Fund in Eng

Let the lists be opened at once.

inasmuch as he is cr resentative of mode highly for his advantage Church that its warfar archs shall cease, and Casan's be rendered cause this is the best t altogether improbable contrary policy. Pr MANUEL,—with whose tions. Why should Pe rel which Pope Prus doned? or why sho self unnecessarily with which time and the dr upon the administra If he should do this, h the high reputation pacity which he bring he would begin his culties which it took I to accumulate; and, the start, it is a que ever attain a high d renown. Mistah Conkling h

ern Republicans by the Bilver question and dis-publicans by the way Bilver question. And tion of the fact that a

It is very awkward the Washington Poet, as of the Irreconcilable as him "President" Haperiphrases. Suppose dent, for it cannot be dette White House.

It is not easy to say not do—in the

by the Judges of the Ste it was referred to the Co asserting that the facts in the bundantly proved and recommended by the petition be granted. We an upon it. It was again presently third Congress and again Committee on Pensions. esumption that they (the mur-d abandoned all intention of se their way to the Fede ngress also. It was referred to ingress also. It was referred the Committee on Pensions, nittee has evaded all responsivemises by turning it over to on Military Affairs, who have in pension cases, which of the matter for this Conace more these unfortrasts. the matter for this Connce more these unfortunate
unfed, if not rebuked, for preink that they are entitled to
use their husbands were musity to their country and invalurendered to it under circumcalled for more of courage and
evotion than if they had been
military service.

Congress is almost deither

congress is almost daily putis into the Public Treasury to
people for losses incurred durlion whose loyalty is insuffiished, and who lost only in
to pay some Southern people
sent no proofs of loyalty, and
were incurred by reason of their
is Confederacy and their efforts
or Federal Government. While
these women is slighted and these women is slighted and fort is made by the Democrats to grab \$9,000,000 out of the ay the veterans of the short-n war, nearly all of whom are re are over 100,000 cases of pen e War of the Rebellion not act emocratic House refuses to act sions of loyal persons, it is legis-ove the disabilities of those who so that they may get on the again, and is seeking to remove ed Northern officers from the

ere. It is evidently the senti Democracy that those e Government are not ent d that officers who have served ent are not so much entitled to s those who deserted their posi-under the Confederate authoriy to the Government is rapidly e shape of a crime to be pun-FAMINE IN CHINA. reports of the famine in China e selling their wives and pa-hildren to obtain food for all. mildren to obtain food for all a millions of people are depended government for support. At lions are in extreme destitution, winces in which famine is felt, or less degree, are Shensi, Shand Honan. They have an aggretion of 75,000,000. Since the ealth among them is very low, it hat the additions to the number rs will be rapid and large. No se crops can be looked for beare will be rapid and large. No secrops can be looked for beJune. Meanwhile, there are ources of relief open to the ble, and none of these seems to be led to rectain. First, there is to care for its subjects, is unrith an emergency of this deche resources of the British which are many times larger the Chinese, were taxed to the set the demands of the Indian the latter was much smaller, tent of territory covered and of sufferers, than the one prevails in China. Moreover dovernment labors under the aving to make its distributions and inefficient servants, is in yesterday's papers state one of the Government are to nullified by the dishonesty of its dishonesty has been so any instances that outbreaks and at Houching a mandarin for speculating on the necessiple. Another source of relief, the philanthropists of the is the return of the Chinese and, now unappropriated in for use in the relief of the e objections to this scheme it cannot receive the sanction until too late; and, secondly, it States have not the right to a money shall be used when If the money was unjustly Chins, it ought to be reconditions; if it was not exht not to be returned at all. tonditions; if it was not be to the not to be returned at all tom for easuistry in the dissimple a question as this urce of relief is voluntary rom the countries of the civiliais is manifestly the one upon the Chinese Government, the ndence ought to be placed, benevolent friends of China ought most eagerly to avail Our commercial relations closer and more profitable any country except Great noral obligation rests upon us liberally to the relief fund. Opened at once. Those who is the return of the indemnitore their sincerity and liberally by making practical and is to the people for subscripcan be obtained in this manton much for the purpose, nine Fund in Eugland was a the bucket, and the Chinese in the United States will ore. But, whatever it is, it and rigidly and exclusively to

causes of this famine are a into. They furnish an internary upon the policy which vely pursued in the United ding the soil of its natural forests and undergrowths of and Shensi—the two prove now the principal seeks of

ORTH's fleet had all it could do to escape for reformerly covered with rich growths of the Dardaneiles without destruction; in 1817, Russia and England destroyed the Turkish fleet at Navarino; and in 1854, Turkey and England beat Russia in the Crimea. darresters. As they were gradually ared away, the climate became dryer,

The New York Sun published on Monday a very spicy lot of anecdotes about the character and private concerns of an estimable foreign lady of rank who had just arrived in the city, the only objection to them being their lack of veracity. When the lady, to whom the acribe had applied for hush-money, undertook to look him up, the Sun refused to give his name. Perhaps the Sun thought her title was clouded with fraud.

The soil grew parched and arid. In of all the warnings the people had, continued in their improvident policy,

ad they are now suffering the natural conquences of their folly. The soil is less tile and less capable of supporting the

population which occupies it now than it

is to natural exhaustion, but by far the leger part is due to the irregular and insufficient rainfalls. Still another cause of the

ine, closely connected with the preced-

is the enormous increase of population the rural regions of China following upon

tive decrease in the capacity of the soil to import life, has brought its legitimate re-ults. The phenomenon of famine arising

ist of all, where we would expect to per-

give it-in an old country and among

stationary population. If China had more

to migration, the lesson contained in their unferings might have been delayed for

ies. As it is, the United States and

rope can scarcely misunderstand the ming and reproof such a calamity con-

ys to them. It ought to be the sign of

vation and morality among nations as

ng individuals to postpone the present

for the sake of the future, and to lay up

estain reserve of prosperity and content-ment for posterity, rather than to consume.

with the rapid self-indulgence of a prodigal

THE POLICY OF THE NEW POPE.

LEO XIII. enters upon his reign under pe-culiarly favorable suspices. He finds him-self, in the first place, disincumbered of the

temporal power which, whatever it may have been to the Church, has for many years been

a source of constant anxiety to the Popes.

The loss of this small territory, even

though it included the Eternal City, cannot

though it included the Letrian City, cannot be a permanent injury to the Church, while it may be, from some points of view, a positive benefit to it. If it shall leave the Popes free to plan and execute measures in behalf of the spiritual interests which are confided to their exerce or if it shall distribute the

o their care, or if it shall distribute the

ower of the Church more equally through

sergies which have hitherto been wasted on

mporal power, will begin to be felt by the w Pope. Pros IX. could not enjoy them

the of his position, to make a protest against the deprivation which he, and the Church through him, had suffered in the loss of the

thly sovereignty. No similar necessity is

sposed upon Leo XIII. He finds a certain also of affairs made ready to his hand,

and he can honorably accept the situation as he finds it. Indeed, the adoption of any

other policy would be little in harmony with his own reputation for moderation and dis-mement, or with the historical policy of the Church, which has ever adapted itself to cir-

the new Pope is fortunate, also, in pos-

ast as the spirit of bitter opposition to the

such in Germany has exhausted itself.

re begins to be evident there the dawn-

ing of a feeling that the Government has

not of principle, there has been some relaxa-tion of the methods of repression. The laws which have been adopted by the Impe-rial Parliament with reference to education

and civil supremacy will doubtless remain unrepealed; but they will be enforced in a milder way—there will henceforth be no en-

them-if the new Pope can be induced to

accept the overtures of peace which are made to him. There is nothing the German

Chancellor would so much like as peace

with the Papal power, provided it can be obtained without too great a sac-

rifice. This peace is all he needs to com-plete the consolidation of the Empire. What is true of Germany is true of France. The

hostility that was felt there towards the Church during the elections no longer sur-vives in full force. The new Pope has in-

herited only the affections of the French people. In Spain, likewise, and in Austria and Belgium, he finds people well disposed to him. The loyalty of these countries will

not be shaken by any policy of conciliation that may be adopted as between the Church and the Italian Government, or any compro-

mise that may be effected with the Emperor

What Pope Lee can do in removing polit-al divisions it is fair to expect he will do,

insamuch as he is credited with being a representative of moderate ideas. It will be highly for his advantage and for that of the Church that its warfare with earthly mon-

archs shall cease, and the things which are Casas's be rendered unto Casas; and be-

saif unnecessarily with the other burdens which time and the drift of affairs imposed

upon the administration of his predecessor? If he should do this, he would fail to justify

the high reputation for administrative ca-pacity which he brings with him into office; he would begin his reign with all the diffi-

alties which it took Pope Prus a generation

to accumulate; and, thus weighed down at the start, it is a question whether he would ever attain a high degree of usefulness or

Mistah Conkline has dissatisfied the Western Republicans by the way he voted on the Silver question and disgusted the Eastern Re-

sublicans by the way he didn't speak on the liver question. Another conspicuous illustra-ton of the fact that sometimes it pays better to

the Washington Post, and all the other members of the Irreconcilable syndicate that won't call in "President" HAYES, to have to invent siphrases. Suppose they call him the Resident, for it cannot be denied that he resides at White House.

is not easy to say what England will do—or not do—in the East. In 1770 she joined hassin to fight Turkey; in 1798, she be-the ally of Turkey against France; in 1807, and Turkey united, and Sir Jons Duck-

se he was constrained, by the necessi-

ns of mere political concern, it will

The phenomenon of famine arising such causes is observed, moreover,

tive habits which prevail there. This taken in connection with the posiThe crazy proposition to bring a suit of ouster against Vice-President Wherler doesn't seem to excite much sympathy even among the Democrats. Nor should it, when we recollect that it is not so long since Mr. Hendricks declared that he regarded the decision of the Electoral Commission as final. "Uncle, make room for your Tommy," won't be a profitable tune for the organs.

A man was lately run over and killed by a railroad train in Philadelphia. The sorrowing relatives had scarcely paid the funeral expenses before the supposed dead man walked in and changed their tears of grief to tears of anger. They had made a mistake in the identity of the corpse. But if that young man should happen to die right away, he would have to go and bury

The efforts of "Little BILLEE" CHANDLER and the New York Sun to find out everything that didn't happen at all the conferences that never took place cannot be said to be alarmingly successful. To use a homely but expressive German phrase, CHANDLER is milking the ram and DANA is holding the sieve.

The last Sicilian brigand has been hu down and killed again. The business will be carried on at the old stand (and deliver) by his uccessor, the next last bandit-and Co. The last brigand of Sicily, in number and vitality, far exceeds the evergreenest and most freque body-servant of Washington.

Miss Annie Hopkins, a fashionable young ady of New York, was arrested the other day for shoplifting, and was promptly acquitted on the ground of emotional insanity. This affec-tion is not confined, it seems, to defaulting

The height of good taste in Paris this winter is to attend balls without dancing. So far has the fashion extended that people who give parties are now obliged to have hired dancers. This is almost as excellent an idea as that of having aired mourners at a funeral.

An enthusiastic Indiana editor wrote after but, alas! the Intelligent Compositor spelled 'battle" with an "o," and his readers said they had suspected it all along.

The whole size of any President's policy on anguage of the desperate creditor: "So hing or nothing-and that very quick."

Mr. THURMAN is making a desperate effort to get to windward of his record on the financial question before the next National Democratic Convention meets.

The Russian Chancellor cannot attend any European Conference on account of a conven-ient attack of ill-health. He's GORTSCHAKOFF,

to open a horse-slaughtering establishment in London, and the Lord Mare has not said them

The hippophagists of Paris have asked leave

"Eau de Suez" is a restorative that isthmu used in Europe. It is taken Suez to avoid head-

PERSONAL

Senator Withers' son is the first victim of base-ball this year, having been struck on the head with a bat slung by a player who was in a hurry to

Another of the Emperor William's granddaughters will be married this fall, the Princess Victoria of Baden, who will espouse the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, The groom is 20

Mrs. Hayes turned the tables-the diningtables, as it were—very neatly on Congressman Morse, who said that the dining-room at the White-House wasn't quite perfect, by taking him through it again and inviting him to point out what was needed, thereby putting him under the irrev-ocable obligation of having the deficiencies sup-

During the days of the Second Empire the four pre-eimment beauties of the Court were the Princesse de Metternich. Mme. de Pourtales, Mme. de Galifet, and Mme. de Canisy. All four survive and are still beautiful, but the queens regnant of Parisian society are the Duchesse de Chaulnes, Mme. de Montebello, and Mme. de Chaumes, ame. de Montebello, and Ame. de Tolstoi, the last one of the most fascinating womer Paris has ever seen. Her head and face are those of a wonderfully beautiful boy, and her countenance is piquante and full of character. No scandal has ever fastened to her name.

Edwin Adams, once upon a time, found himself in a theatre where one of the company, an inexperienced girl, had to scream in her part—to utter a real, tragic, blood-curdling scream, but could only accomplish a dry little squeak or a shrill screech, both equally and extremely comic. Adams tried in vain to have her open her mouth and pour out her soul in a scream, but her larynx remained dry, and when at the last rehearsal he ventured on the experiment of giving her arm a victous nip, all that she could do was to gasp out an aimless "Edwin Adams, you—you—," and cry. Her first appearance in any scream was a dead failure, and the manager threatened her dismissal unless she could improve upon her perform-

dead failure, and the manager threatened her dismissal unless she could improve upon her performance. She went home in tears and sobbed herself
to sleep, but at about 4 a. m. everybody in the
house was started out of bed with wet hair and
palpitating heart by a horrible scream, "Adwin
Edams, you—you—!" She had dreamed the correct scream and never afterwards had any trouble
in producing it at will.

Casan's be rendered unto Casan; and became this is the best that can be done it is altogether improbable he will adopt a contrary policy. Prus IX., before his death, was reconciled with VICTOR EMMANUEL,—with whom, indeed, he always maintained friendly personal relations. Why should Pope Leo revive a quartel which Pope Prus had virtually abandoned? or why should he incumber himself unnecessarily with the other burdens About the dead Pope-Here is his epitaph "Here lies Pius IX., Sovereign Pontifi, born May 13, 1792, died Feb. 7, 1878. Pray for him!" "What a man!" said he, when he heard of Victor Emmanuel's death. "Not satisfied with taking my dominions on earth, he has gone to become my senior in Heaven!" While Nuncio to Naples in 1836, he was in the King's chamber when the Min-1836, he was in the King's chamber when the Min-ister of Police entered with papers found on a cap-tured conspirator, containing a complete list of all the revolutionary agents in the country. Before the exulting monarch could take them, Archbishop Mastal seized them and threw them into the fire. "To-morrow is New-Years," he said; "let the people know you had a list of your enemies and burned it—it will make you friends." When Car-dinal in 1840, it was plotted at Imols to kill him people know you had a list of your enemies and burned it—it will make you friends." When Cardinal, in 1840, it was plotted at Imola to kill him because of his Liberal tendencies, but one of the conspirators, conscience-stricken, repented, and, throwing himself at his master's feet, confessed "Go," said the Cardinal, absolving him, "this is a confession, and rests between you and me. Tell those who instigated you I shall go about just as if you had told me nothing." The people of Rome believed their Popc had an evil eye, and one day he found a woman as he passed putting up her forefingers so as to make a pair of horns, to conjure the Evil One. Sending for her, he bade her look up into his face, and say if there was aught diabolical in it; then, when she was reassured by the merry twinkle of his eye, laid the superstition forever by promising to baptize her next child himself, and educate it for the priesthood. He was fond of children, who never left him empty-handed. "Let me send for father," said one astute archin, who had been bidden take as much gold as he could carry in both hands; "his hands are bigger than mine." The Pope was a great billiard-player, preferring the French carom game. He wrote Latin finently, but not too correctly. French he spoke well, though he did not, like Gregory XVI., keep a secretary to read French novels to him. As the seventh Pius has said of the first Napoleon. he said of the French Emperor, that he was a "comedian," and never would visit Paris to crown him; so Napoleon III. fell uncrowned. OUT IN THE COLD.

The Continental Powers Fixing Matters Between Themselves;

And England Is Left Alone with Her Many "Interests."

Most of the Russian Conditions Accepted by. the Porte.

The Question Relative to the Turkish Fleet Still Unsettled.

Russia Desires a Fort on the Shore of the Bosphorus.

London Times Severely Comments on Austria's Vacillation.

Declaring that Such a Policy Is Dangerous to Peace.

RUSSIA'S PROGRAMME.

A BUSSIAN PROTECTORATE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A correspondent at Pers says: "Russia will make great pretense of eagerly defending the conditions of peace before the Powers, but will finally yield enough to satisfy them, and then arrange a programme for a Russian protectorate over Turkev in Europe and Asia, according to the terms of their secret

BULGARIA'S BOUNDARIES. A Vienna correspondent states that the Russian concessions touching the limits and length of occupation of Bulgaria are quite sufficient with the present tendency of the Austrian Government to restore confidence. Austria is

content for the moment, and looks to the Conference for the rest.

Another correspondent writes: "The extension of the Principality of Bulgaria to the Ægean Sea would practically mean the securing Ægean Sea would practically mean the securing of a naval station for Russia, just as the grant of a port to Montenegro would mean a R naval station in the Adriatic."

THE CONFERENCE PAILED. Still another telegraphs: "The position ap-pears extremely critical, notwithstanding the tranquilizing utterance of the Ministerial pa-pers. The Conference is regarded in Austrian Government circles as adjourned sine die." A
Berlin dispatch says the Conference has entirely

conditions have been accepted by the Porte. It is expected that the treaty will be signed next Tuesday. The delay was caused by the Turks objecting to the inclusion of Saionica and Debeagatch in Bulgaria. The rumor pointing to the possibility of a rupture of the negotia-tions appears to be unfounded, although the question relative to the Turkish fleet is still un-

St. Petersburg, Feb. 23.—The Golor calls for the occupation of the Dardanelles by Russia. The Gasette de St. Petersburg considers imme-diate war with England preferable to conces-

Petersburg. The negotiations have taken a better turn. Rumors of a large concentration of Russians on the Transylvanian frontier prove

A Belgrade correspondent hears from a diplo-matic source that, in consequence of possible complications with Austria, Russia has promised Servia a much larger cession of territory than has been mentioned in the peace conditions, at the same time requesting Servia to keep her militia of the second class under arms, and call out the third class. Russia announces that she would occupy Belgrade in the event of hostilities with Austria. The Servian Government are quite at a loss how to decide, and are waiting for the return of Prince Milan to Belgrade.

DESIRE ANNEXATION. ing for annexation to Austria.

still bent upon entering Constantinople with or without the Porte's consent, and that Eng-land has informed Prince Gortschakoff that

prising if the idea was abandoned at the last

ernment with all possible speed. The order has WILL TAKE THE PROPER COURSE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Press Association says considerable uneasiness prevails relative to the negotiations now proceeding between the European Powers and Russia. The Opposition leaders in Parliament have determined not to mbarrass the Government while the present critical position lasts. They have been in-formed that it is desirable in the interests of peace to avoid a definite Ministerial statement. Russia is anxious to erect a fort on the Bos phorus, and it is rumored that England, Austria, and Italy have informed Prince Gortschakoff that they would regard persistence in this determination as a casus belli.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. LONDON. March 1-5 a. m.—The morning pa-pers abound in details of warlike preparations. THE ARMIES.

The officers and men of the two armies fra-

THE LONDON TIMES COMMENTS ON HER VACIL-LATION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Times says the pres-

military purpose. RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—Negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Servia, the object of which is to allow Russia to occupy Belgrade if a conflict with Austria should become inevitable.

THE DARDANELLES.

FORTS.

A London newspaper of a recent date prints

The morning of Jan. 24 was calm and sunshing as the fleet lay quietly at anchor in Vourlah Bay, expecting the arrival of the mail and news from Europe, of which there was a most considerable dearth. Toward noon the wind began to rise to a stiff breeze, and while lunch was on a

LONDON, Feb. 28.-A Constantinople dispatch dated to-day says the greater part of the Russian THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

AUSTRIAN CO-OPERATION. A correspondent of Berlin says it is persist-ently believed that Austria will eventually cooperate with Russia in the occupation of Turk-

LONDON, March 1-5 a. m.-A Vienna dis-patch states that the Mohammedan laudowners of Bosnia have sent a deputation to Vienna ask-

A BRITISH THREAT. LONDON, March 1-5 a. m.-A correspondent at Vienna says: "I learn that the Russians are if the latter course is pursued the British Am-bassador will be ordered to quit St. Peters-

smaller than ever. The Government can only count upon a majority of two for the vote of credit in the delegations. It would not he sur-

EXCITEMENT IN ST. PETERSBURG. St. Petersburg. Feb. 28.—The nomination of Lord Napier, of Magdala, to the chief command is producing great excitement here.

It is believed that the treaty of peace will be

ENGLAND.

READY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is confidently stated that 45,000 troops are ready to start from Bombay at short notice.

INCREASED ORDERS.
The Elswick Orduance Works were recently ordered to manufacture 100 torpedoes for Gov-

In the House of Commons to-night Sir Staf-ford Northcote, replying to a question, stated that the Government was still uninformed of the final terms of peace, but if they injuriously affected British interests the Government would take the proper course to vindicate and protect with loud cheers.

their regiments may be required for permanent duty. The militia will be armed with Henry rifles immediately upon embodiment.

LINE OF DEMARCATION.

PERA, Feb. 28.—The Russian and Turkish lines at San Stefano are separated by the fittle river Kara Su. The Russian and Turkish sentries stand at either end of the bridge, 100 feet

ternize in the most remarkable manner. Raouf Pasha, Minister of War, has thanked the Grand Duke Nicholas for the excellence of his arrange-ments. Crowds of visitors and petty traders from Constantinople are seen in the Russian

AUSTRIA.

ent vacillation of Austria is more dangerous t peace than a clear and resolute expression of

MANEUVRES OF THE BRITISH FLEET—NIGHT OF THE DEPARTURE—PREPARATIONS FOR FIGHT-ING—AN UNINTERRUPTED SAIL PAST THE

the following letter, written by an officer on board one of the iron-ciads, describing the

Dardanelles:

especing the arrival of the mail and news from Europe, of which there was a most considerable dearth. Toward noon the wind began to rise to a stiff breeze, and while lunch was on a telegram arrived, the upshot of which was that the signal went up to prepare instantly for sea. Before 5 o'clock the fleet, consisting of the Salamis, the yacht of the Commander-in chief; the Agincourt, the flag-ship of Sir J. C. Commerell; the Swiftsure, Temeraire. Sultan, Rupert, Hotspur, Raby, and Research, were under weigh, and proceeded north past the Island of Lesbos. The orders were to pass through the Dardanelles peacefully, if possible, but to resist any attempt at obstruction. It was a prevalent idea in the fleet that permission had been granted in the first instance by the Turkish Government, but that it had been subsequently rescanded. The night of the departure was stogmy, and the day dawned bleak and rainy when the Island of Tenedos came in view. The Salamis steamed into Besika Bay for the latest telegrams, and on coming out the Admiral shifted his flag to the Sultan, the Vice-Consul from Canak also arriving and embarking on board that ship. The fleet then received orders to prepare for action without any outward demonstrations, so that though the upper yards were sent down topgaliantmasts were left standing. The Salamis then steamed ahead to Chanak to give warning of the approach of the fleet. Early in the afternoon the entrance was reached, the fleet haited for a short time at the Rubicon, and then, in good order, column of divisions line ahead, steamed quickly into the Dardanelles. No attack was expected from the Ports seddul Bahr, of Castle of Europe, and Kum Kaleb, the Castle of Asia, at the entrance, as in any case the fightifor the passage must have really taken place at Chanak, the narrowest part of the stant, the entrance being over two miles wide. The gruns were now leaded and run not quite out, but only level with the ship's side, and with the count at the last moment was seen a signal hoisted from the Parker

The Gazette de St. Petersburg considers immediate war with England preferable to concessions.

REASSURING.

LONDON, March 1—5 a. m.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that reassuring communications have have been reached from St.

crews of the ships are to get some real news about the war, they could not but admire the cheerful obedience with which the men execute orders which are unintelligible to them. It is interesting, as well as important, to know that as the fleet passed between the Castles of Europe and Asia the guard turned out and presented arms to the ships. There was a strong feeling in the fleet at the time of the advance that the passage of the Dardanelles could certainly have been forced had it been required. But at Chanak there are two low forts, stated to mount forty-ton Krupp guns, and there is an upper foit, with a plunging fire, so that it would have taken some time to destroy them.

THE PEACE TERMS.

New York, Feb. 28.—It was rumored her last evening that intelligence had been received from Havana stating that the volunteers were in a state of riot, in consequence of the terms of peace the Government proposed to offer the Cubans, and that they insisted that the Captain-General should force the Cubans to lay down their arms and surrender unconditionally.

A Havana letter of Feb. 28 says: "The 25th was designated as the date on which the insurgents should lay down their arms, and the 28th (to-day) peace was to be officially proclaimed. It was thought the execution of the terms of peace would involve serious inconvenience." of peace the Government proposed to offer the

venience,"
Gen. G. Gonzales, of the Spanish army, arrived last night from Havana. He comes as Commissioner to treat with the Cuban Junta on

PAILURE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Willis, Percival & Co., bankers, have failed. Liabilities, £650,000. The failure is attributed to heavy losses by bad

LONDON, March 1-5 a. m.-A special from Rome states that Signor Crispi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, has questioned the Council of State as to whether the Government has right to modify the law of Papal guarantees

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD LONDON, March 1-5 a. m.—The Times states that a committee has been appointed to insure a hospitable reception for the American Bishop attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

Attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

RESIGNED.

LONDON, March 1.—5 a. m.—A Berlin special announces that Herr Campausen, Prussian Minister of Finance, has definitively tendered his resignation.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The Standard says: "We understand Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Fiji Islands, has been ordered to proceed to the Samoan Islands in consequence of a recent request of the Samoan authorities for British protection."

Special Disp KROKUK, Ia., Feb. 28.-The Hon. J. D. M. Hamilton, a Representative from Lee County in the Iowa General Assembly, was married this afternoon to Miss Maimie M. Rice, one of the afternoon to Miss Maimie M. Rice, one of the leading society young ladies of this city. The wedding took place in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and was witnessed by a very large gathering of our citizens. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Craig, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Fort Madison. Among the invited guests were several members of the Legislature and a delegation of the bridegroom's friends from Fort Madison. The couple left this evening for Des Moines.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Feb. 28.—An order was re-MT. VERNON, Ill., Feb. 23.—An order was re-ceived here to-day from the Receiver of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad making a gen-eral reduction in salaries of employes in the machine shops, and instructing the Master Mechanic to otherwise curtail expenses in that department. Accordingly several men were at once discharged and many others are expecting dismissal.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.
St. John, N. B., Feb. 28.—Capt. G. Sprague's house at Port Eighn nurned last night. A son of the Captain perished in the flames.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Ghost of James O'Niell Stalking Before His Murderer.

Rearrest of the Man Previously Sus pected of the Assassination.

to Need Hanging. One of Rande's Jurors Arrested for Perjury in the Recent Farce.

The McGill Flend at Cleveland Found

Burderer at Danville, Ill., Sent to Prison for a Few Years.

JAMES O'NEILL'S ASSASSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 28.—James O'Neill, a well-known engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, who figured in the noted Sag Bridge Ilsaster, was shot through the heart corner of Mason and Chestnut streets, in this city, at 2:30 a.m. of Dec. 28, on his way home from a locomotive to his residence. On the following Sunday, Dwight E. Wheaton, Yard-Master of the Chicago & Alton at Bloomington was ar-rested for the murder. The sileged motive was an intimacy that had existed between O'Neill and Wheaton's wife, who had, as alleged, an unenviable reputation. Circumstantial evi-dence, strong but not complete, was adduced, but ton made a startling narration to Officer Con-way, who has been working on the case, stating way, who has been working on the case, stating that her nusband killed O'Neill, and that she could prove it. She met Conway at the Catholic Cemetery, and beside Jim O'Neill's grave, and, in the presence of Ed Malloy, an engineer of the Chicago & Alton, told a long and deeply-tragic tale. When Wheaton was arrested, in January, two fine navy revolvers were found in his house, and the bail that pierced O'Neill fitted them. Mrs. Wheaton said that the morning after the murder Wheaton made her take the revolers, and, by a circuitous route, go to Shater's pasture and there discharge them. To-day Mrs. Wheaton, Conway, Malloy, and Daniel O'Neill, James' brother, went to the spot and dug up four of the bullets exactly matching that which killed O'Neill. Mrs. Wheaton gave a disclosure of the threats Wheaton made to her that he would kill O'Neill, Conway, Malloy, and Officer Joy, and said also that Wheaton had made an attempt once a good while ago to kill O'Neill with an iron bar, and that he laid for Malloy on Monday night. What reliance should be placed in Mrs. Wheaton's statements remains to be seen. She claims that Wheaton has a wife in the Far West, and, if this is true, the State's Attorney claims that Mrs. Wheaton can be a competent witness against Wheaton. Wheaton was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out by Conway, and, when searched, the two memorable revolvers were found on him.

NO KNOX COUNTY NONSENSE. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—The trial of Charles McGill for the atrocious murder of Mary Kelley on the 20th of last December, was concluded to day after a continuance of more than eight days. The peculiar atrocity of the crime, there and heart of a defenseless girl, was seized upor by the defense as a symptom of insanity, and that plea set up. The defendant, in fact, since the commission of the crime, has shown indications of an unsound mind, having pretended to have frequent interviews with the murdered girl, and that she was constantly with him, especially in the night-time. He also kept up a constant jerking of the head during the entire trial. Counsel showed that he was my youth subject to fits of somnambulism, had had frequent hard knocks on his head, and, from all of these, had finally become so far deranged that he was not responsible for his acts. After the jury had been out about five hours, they returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On the way from the jail to the court-room the prisoner asked the Sheriff what the result was. He was told that it was not yet known, and McGill said: "I hope it is either liberty or death. I don't want any half-way work." When the verdict was rendered, he remained perfectly placid, simply smiling slightly when the degree was announced. Upon returning to the cell he said to the Sheriff: "Well, its you and I for it now, and I am giad it is reduced to that point." He then took a cigar and smoked it with evident relish. The plea of insanity has ever been employed in this county in desperate cases, but always without success.

skirts of the city, was to-day found dead in a field near his home. His body was badly pound-ed and bruised. There is no doubt that he was murdered for his money. He had accumulated quite a fortune, which he kept with him.

GAVE HIMSELF UP. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Feb. 28.—Jonathan Jones, charged with the murder of David Roberts in Crescent Township, this county, on Tuesday, came to the city to-day, and surrendered himself to the authorities. He is now in jail awaiting trial. It is supposed that he will plead self-defense.

TRAIN-ROBBER CAPTURED. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—The Galveston News' Houston special says the express company has received a telegram stating that the leader of the robbers of the Central Railway train has been captured at Pilot Point.

MICHIGAN MILLERS.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 28.—The annual Convention of the State Millers' Association ended here to-day. It was reported that the National Miller's Insurance Company of Chicago is exceedingly prosperous, carries risks of members for cleven mills on the dollar, is rapidly growing, and soon can carry all the insurance members may desire. It was decided that State companies would not be advantageous. It was asserted that the more purifying process wheat gets while grinding the more and better flour a bushel will make, and because Michigan millers act on this fact some of them get a barniliers act on this fact some of them get a barrel of flour from four and one-quarter or one-third bushels of wheat, and of a quality rel of flour from four and one-quarter or onethird bushels of wheat, and of a quality
that commands the highest figures in the
market. A demonstration of these theories has
caused many millers to decide to use more
purifiers. The total membership of the Association is about 110 firms, with about 400 runs
of stones. The State contains 845 milling firms,
and an effort is to be made as a result of the
meeting to get all in the Society to fight patentright men in a body. The following officers
were elected for the ensuing year: J. D.
Hayes, Detroit, President; Wellington Hibbard, of this city, Secretary and Treasurer. The next meeting will be held
at a time and place to be named by the President. Messrs. D. B. Merrill, of Kalamazoo, E.
Bradfield, of Ada, and F. W. Ward, of Schoolieraft, with the President and Secretary are to
form a finance committee to assess members to
pay the Association's share of the defense
against the Purifier Company's suit. Messrs.
F. W. Ward, of Schoolieraft, W. F.
Stiff, of Saranac, E. Bradfield, of
Ada, W. Hibbard, of this city, and A. Sherman,
of Paw Paw, were appointed a committee to report at the next meeting what varieties of
wheat can be grown in Michigan to the best advantage of both farmers and millers. Most
members of the Association concluded to sell
flour only for cash, and not on commission, in
Eastern markets as heretofore.

STANLEY.

His Address Before the British Ge lcal Society.

London Times. Feb. a.

At a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society beld last evening at St. James
Hall, Sir Rutherford Alcock, the President, in the chair, Mr. Henry M. Stanley delivered address on the subject of his recent achieve ments in Africa. The hall was densely crowde ments in Africa. The hall was densely crowded in every part. Among those present were his koyal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, and attended by Gen. Probyn and Col. Ellis, the Prince Imperial, the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, Col. Grant, Capt. Cameron, R. N., Sir R. Nares, R. N., Sir Douglas Forsyth, Midbat Pasha, Ibrahim Pasha, Suleiman Pasha, Lord Houghton, Sir Samuel Baker, Sir Harry Verney, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, M. P., Sir Henry Rawlinson, the German Ambassador, the Chinese Amson, the German Ambassador, the Chinese Am-bassador, the Portuguese Minister, and repre-

The President, in complimentary terms, introduced the distinguished explorer, who, on appearing on the platform, was received with vehement cheering.

Mr. Stanley, who on coming forward was again loudly cheered, began ov saying that if there was any informality in his address they must bisme Sir Rutherford Alcock and Sir Henry Rawlinson. He should like to have

placid, simply demining stemanty areas as well as and to the Secretiff. "Wolf, its vor and I for it now, and I san gleid it is rediscost to that point," the place of instally has ever been employed in this county in desperate cases, but always etholors secondary.

RANDDYS SAYTOR.

**GALBERGE, II., Péb. S. **—Pallip Rodecker, one of the, two obdurate cores of 2-be Rande jury, was arrested to-day with perjur. Sever reasonable farmers, all neighbors of his, have been pression of an opinion that he law would not hang Rande. His conduct in the jury-room, which was of the most carageristic Rind, and ling affidavits against him in case of a conveil-tion, was the cause of an investication, and his against him are of the best class of farmers, and the proof will be strone. He was continued until Saturday under 8500 bonds. It is expected that a much ingris unmore of the low.

MOLEX NARDEY PAMINTEMS.

**DAYTILLS, III., Feb. 28.—The jury in the case of John H. Cantier, for the mirreder William Felderman, which has been occuping the time reveiled of murder and will standard to the extent of John H. Cantier, for the mirreder William Felderman, which has been occuping the time reveiled of the live, and the matter will be pushed to the extent of John H. Cantier, for the mirreder William Felderman, which has been occuping the time reveiled of murder, and estimated the provided of the control of the low of John H. Cantier, for the mirreder William Felderman, which has been occuping the time reveiled of the state of John H. Cantier, for the mirreder William Felderman four times, killing him for the proper will be a standard to the state of John H. Cantier, for the mirreder William Felderman four times, killing him for the proper of the proper will be a standard to the live of the proper will be a standard to the law of the proper will be a standard to the law of the proper will be a standard to the first the wrends.

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be truly successful he must be able at instruction in the construction of dw the cure of diseases, in agriculture, an thing, too, of a sailor. Such was the was wanted for the work; a band of would be the salvation of Africa. But, again, he must be tied to no sect, he must love God and His Son, the must love God and His Son, the must love God and His Son, the must love God and his sections.

him. [Loud cheers.] In due time they reached the Cape, where one of her Majesty's ships was placed at his service. He conducted his men back to Zanzibar, and, as they touched the strand of their island, they kissed the sand, and uttered the words, with which he would conclude, "La Ailah il Allah!" ("Thanks be to God.") [Great cheers.]

The Prince of Wales: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—After the most interesting, exhaustive, and entertaining account which the distinguished traveler and explorer who has just sat down has given us, it is impossible for me not to express in my own name my thanks for what we have beard to night, and, perhaps, I may be allowed, as the spokesman of this large assemblage, to tender to Mr. Stanley our cordial and sincere thanks for the interesting evening we have spent under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. [Applause.] There is nothing for me to add after the address we have heard, but I think it will be evident to all present the wonderful endurance Mr. Stanley has shown, and the privations he has undergone for the sake of science and geography. [Renewed applause.] We congratuate him on his safe return after all he has gone through, and we sincerely hope that, if it is his intention once more to take or make addificult and arduous a journey as the one has so successfully accomplished, I, for one, and, I am sure, all present, will be a successfully a stant of the standard and the privation as the to the sources will be as successfully as a that of the sources will be a successful as that of the sources will be a successful as that of the sources will be as successful as a successful as a

that his reyal righness, the rich had expressed the voice of E thanks of all Englishmen to the African explorer. [Applause.] The proceedings then terminal

PUTNAM AND MARSHALL. HENRY, Ill., Feb. 28.-A mas

largely attended of the leading men of Putnam and Marshail Counties, met in Warren's Hall to-day to consider the question of uniting those counties. The Hon. James T. Thornton, of Magnolia, was called to the chair, and T. W. Stoner, of Hopewell; Henry Hunter, of Snachwine; and J. S. Burt, of Henry, were appointed Secretaries. Speeches were made by the Hon. J. H. Jones, A. B. Gurnea, John Williams, Livingston Roberts, B. E. Gregory, and others. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of the movement. Arrangements were made to carry out the provisions of law by an appeal to the voters in November next.

LLUMINATING UILS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 28.—The State Inspector of Illuminating Oils, P. Averill, reports having inspected 66,002 barrels, of which 1,001 were rejected and returned to the dealers. Some of the oil rejected flashed as low as 76 degrees F., which was branded legal test, 150 degrees. There have been two fires and one death of a child by the explosion of oil. Thirty deputies have been appointed, and more needed for the service.

INDIANATOLIS IL MISS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The Indiana Medical
College graduated twenty-nine doctors to-night,
one a woman, Miss M. E. W. Maserfield, of the
District of Columbia.

Prof. E. L. Gallaudet, President of the Na-

ros. 2. L. Gamaudet, President of the National Institute for Deaf Mute Instruction at Washington, addressed a meeting at the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institute to-day, reviewing the history of deaf and dumb institutions and the progress of deaf mute institutions in the United States.

FIRE AT BUTLERSVILLE, IND.
CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—At Butlersville,
Ind., last night, Fell's store and residence, a
furniture factory, and the Odd-Fellows' Hall
were burned. The loss is stated to be upwards
at \$40,000.

Remember that upon their labor the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and, in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush dip-ped in the fragrant Sozodont once or twice a day. BUSINESS NOTICES.

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup " for children while teething. It cures dysentery and liarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. TRUNKS.

HASKELL BROS., Tribune Building. Have the finest assortment of Trunks of all kinds their own make, ever seen in Chicago. Also Las and Gouliemen's Valless and Travelling Rap of evariety, which are retailing at manufacturers' pri-focult make to order a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON—THE GREAT STORY-A CELEBRATED CASE, Out Wadnesday, March 4, in the FIRESIDE COMPAN ION. Story by Margaret Lee, and founded upon the popular play now being goted, but founded upon the stre, New York, and called A CELEBRATELY OASE Story to commence March 6, in No. 542 of the FIRE-SIDE COMPANION.

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE.

Lazarus Silverman has this day bought Martin Lampron's interest in the business of Lazarus Silverman, who alone will carry on the Sanking and Exchange business as heretofore, collecting all debts due to, and assuming all Habilities of, the Bru, Martin Lampron withdrawing therefrom on this day.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, MARTIN LAMPROM.

CHICAGO, Peb. 28, 1878.

NOTICE

he Produce Markets Pairly Active --- Mogs and Provisions Steadier. mile Excited by the Decline in Consols—Wheat Very Bervous. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW WORK. To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Gold opened and closed at 101%, with sales in the interim at 101%. Carrying rates 3%65. The announcement of the President's veto of the Silver bill caused a decline out 2,470,000 Hogs Out in Chicago Since Nov. 1. rying rates 3%.65. The announcement of the President's veto of the Silver bill caused a decline of % in gold, and an advance of %.6% in Government bonds. When it became known that the House had passed the bill over the veto, gold railied %, and there was no change in bonds. There was much anxiety in regard to the action of the Senate on the veto, but the result was not received until after business hours. Silver at London 55 pence. Here silver bars are 121 in greenbacks and 118% in gold. Silver coin %.61% discount. Governments were strong. Raitroad bonds were firm. State securities were steady. The stock market in early dealings was beavy, especially for coal shares. Chicago & Alton. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Cleveland, Columbus. Cincianati & Indianapolis, which declined %.62. Subsequently there was a firm feeling, and the general list recovered %.61. while Pittsburg advanced from 64 to 66. During the afternoon the market was quiet, and, ande from a recovery in Morris & Essex from 67% to 68%, and a subsequent break to 67%, presented no important feature, the changes being only %.64. The close was steady. Transactions were 99,000 shares, of which 5,000 were New York Central, 23,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern common, 4,000 preferred, 4,500 St. Paul common, 7,500 preferred, 23,000 Lake Manna, 12,500 Delaware & Hudson, 16,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, sed 1,500 Western Union. Money market easy at 465, closing at 4. Prime FINANCIAL. There was some alight improvement in the de-inf for bank accommodations. The approach of first of the month made necessary the transfer obligations from one bank to another, and in-seed the discount lines of some of the banks at expense of others. Some country paper is be-received for rediscount, but the total amount not large. Commercial paper is offered in only derate quantities. The situation financially is udedity dail. Rates are 7@10 per cent. New ck archange was sold between banks at 80 cents \$1,000 discount. The country orders for cur-cy were not large. The clearings were \$2,500,-CH HOVEMENT OF PRECIOUS METALS. ial statistics give the following de-llion movement between France and tries, giving imports and exports: Coin. France. 116, 990, 720 52, 925, 440 150, 705, 600 58, 545, 280 8, 681, 600 14, 750, 400 Union. Money market easy at 4@5, closing at 4. Primmercantile paper, 4½@6. Customs receipts, \$138, 000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$102,000. Clearings, \$19, 000, 000. Sterling steady; long. 463%; short, 465%. 48,700,320 28,980,328 .82.255,500 451, 359, 380 2,611,580 .19,625,54 114, 151 120 .35, 675, 980 OBTS. Coin. Francs. 1, 459, 200 1, 589, 590 70, 407, 600 8, 908, 900 1, 104, 600 8, 180, 600 7, 321, 600 198, 400 40, 380, 80 2,225,680 96, 716, 500 SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28. -Following quotations at the Stock Ex closing quotations at the Stock Exchange: Alpha 10¼ Kentuck 33 Belcher 4½ Mexican 133 Best & Belcher 25% Northern Belle 103 Bullion 5½ Overman 155 Consolidated Virginia 25% John 4 Ely. 5 Confidence 35 Sayamond & Ely. 5 Confidence 5 Sayamond & Ely. 5 Calcdonia 25 Sayamond & Ely. 5 Calcdonia 26 Silver Hill. 25 Calcdonia 26 Silver Hill. 25 Calcdonia 26 Silver Hill. 27 Calcdonia 27 Silver Hill. 27 Calcdonia 28 Silver Hill. 27 Calcdonia 29 Silver Hill. 28 Silver Hill. 29 Calcdonia 28 Silver Hill. 29 Silver Hi 241,000 1,686,600 87,400 398,200 14,230,200 6,528,000 -10, 101, 600 32, 168, 400 PAYMENT OF PROMISSORY NOTES. To the Editor of The Tribuna. Peb. 28.—When will the following octively, fail due! A. B. LONDON, Feb. 28. -Consols, money and acco bonnox, ren. 28. —consols, money and consols, 105 1-16. United States bonda, 65s, 102%; 67a, 106%; 10-40a, 104%; new 5s, 103%; Erie, 9%; preferred, 22. Financial writers give as a reason for the rate of discount at the Bank of England being advanced, that an advance might affect the placing of the extension of dred dollars. JOHN BROWN. that an advance magnification of the depth of the cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £283,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its flability is 42% per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-Feb. 28, 1878. The date of maturity would be the name whether the note was dated Oct. 29, or Oct. 51. If the taker of a note wishes to pet interest for every day the note runs, in such a mass he must have the note run for a certain number of days, and not, as above, for months. Hability is 42.7 The amount of bullion withdraw. The specie in the Bank of France decr. 5.50,000 france during the past week. LONDON, Feb. 28—4:40 p. m.—Consols, 94.7 The decline is due to the expiration of the for covering speculative sales. 22.—Rentes, 1007. 55c. Whak sports in the stock market at the spening of the week were Chicago & Alton and rennsylvania Central. The annual report of the chicago & Alton shows earnings from all sources of \$4,464,303; operating expenses, \$2,357,005; set earnings, \$2,107,256; showing a decrease of 162,130 in spite of a considerable lessening of the expense account. The publication of the report was followed by a fall in New York of 2% cents in the stock. There was afterwards a partial recov-REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 28: was followed by a fall in New York of 2½ cents in the stock. There was afterwards a partial recovery. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Central was weak, and this affected its leased lines, Cleveland & Pittsburg, which dropped 2½ cents, and Fort Wayne suffered nearly as much. PROFITS OF ENGLISH COTTON MANUFACTURERS. Recently published returns of the dividends declared by the Oldham cotton-mills show that out of forty companies only four declared a dividend in the third and fourth quarters of 1877. The sverage dividend for the whole forty mills was 3½ per cent in 1877, against 11 per cent in 1876, But, besides the reduced average dividend for the whole of the mills, there are the losses made during the periods in which no dividends whatever were declared. The Oldham mills represent the latest improvements, and the most economical methods, and no mills in England can have done better than they. NEW BONANZA REGULATION. At a special meeting last week of the Trustees of the California and Consolidated Virginia Musing Companies it was decided that the regulation equiting power of attorney or personal transfer in the books of the companies to suspended for hirty days. Meanwhile stock will be received as sustomary before the adoption of said regulation. THE GOLD MARKET. The heaviness of the gold market is explained a follows by the New York Daily Bulletin, Feb. 86; Geld to-day rules at 1024 until the annearance.

Goif to-day ruled at 102% until the appearance in the market of the \$700,000 which arrived last evening from London on the City of Brussels. This is only a part of what was shipped from London about two weeks ago. Whatever may be the course of the gold market later in the year, when people fully comprehend that resumption has been indefinitely postponed, it is a fact that at present the market is overweighted with gold. If bonds continue to come back as rapidly as last week, they alone will turn the exchanges, so that we will soon be shipping gold; but at the moment, as said, gold is heavy to carry, and there is little or no speculation in it.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

for Loans-Clearings, \$2,-

500,000.

The Prices of Chicago City and Cook County Bonds—The Gold Market.

rovement in the Deman

LOCAL BECURITIES.

Chicago City water-bonds, 7 per cent, sold at *106. Chicago city bonds of other issues were sold at *105; and *103¼ was the closing bid. Cook. County bonds sold at *108, *105¼, and *105½, and at the close of the day *106 was bid for them.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, C. Randelpa, Esq., has completed the twentieth annual report of the trade and commerce of this city, compiled for the Board of Trade. The volume contains some new features, which are improvements. The tables incline statistics of the yield of precious metals, European grain production and supply, and direct exports, in addition to the usual range of information in regard to receipts and shipments of produce.

It is probable that the next weekly statement will show very little or no No. 2 corn in store in this city. The stock hast Saturday was reported at 57,923 bu, and the out inspection yesterday was 56,066 bu, with very little received this week. 57, 923 be, and the out inspection yesterday was 56, 986 bu, with very little received this week.

The Uhicago produce markets were very nervous and irregular yesterday, chiedy in hreadstuffs, which ranged higher. The British grain markets were tame, but consols declined nearly \$\foating{\gamma}_{\text{op}}\$ per cent, teaching a lower figure thas any previous quotation since the present trouble began. This was understood to be a direct consequence of English war preparations, though some attributed it to a change in the Bank of England rate of interest. There were many ramors, and little direct news, but all pointing to a still heavier cloud than that which has hitherto overshadowed Western Enrope. The only hope of those who desired peace was that Russia will not insist upon terms which would set the Old World in a blaze, and there were few among the operators on 'Change who took much Russis will not insist mon terms which would set the Old World in a blaze, and there were few among the operators on 'Change who took much stock in this idea, though many considered that war is not by any means assured as yet. The excitement was chiefly in wheat, which fluctuated violently, advancing sharply on the receipt of each rumot, and falling back as the higher prices brought out more sellers. Corn followed the Bad, but the changes in price were comparatively small. The receipts of produce were fair in volume, with a rather free shipping movement, and the weather was again springlike and bland.

Dry goods were quoted quiet, with prices steady and unchanged. Buyers from the more remote points are beginning to put in an appearance, and should the weather continue favorable a marked and speedy improvement in the demand may be looked for. The grocery market was without new features. Trade was generally reported quiet, though in some quarters fair activity was apparent. Prices were generally steady, no quotable changes taking place. There was a fair inquiry for dried fruits, both domestic and foreign descriptions meeting with considerable attention. Fish were quoted as before. Since the late reduction in prices business has revived some, and now compares favorably with nest seasons at a correspondranged at expectage, closing at edges, and the state about the same as a pril. June sold at edge 4354c. closing at edge 4354c, with about the same at a pril. June sold at edge 4354c. closing at edge 4354c. with about the same at the s pares favorably with past seasons at a correspond-ing period. Prices of butter were tending lower, especially for choice and fancy grades, which are ing period. Trices of outcomer tending in the capecially for choice and fancy grades, which are extravagantly high. Choese was quoted quiet at 13@13/4c for full creams. No changes were reported in the leather, tobacco, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils remained quiet, with no quotable change in values.

The lumber market was moderately active and steady. In the Interior business is improving, and country merchants are preparing for the regular spring trade. Dealers calculate that the log supply in the districts bordering the lakes will be 65@70 per cent of a full stock. Unless March is a wintry month, it is doubtful if the estimate reaches even these figures. The demand for wool was better, but few sales were made, as buyers and sellers thus far have failed to agree on prices. Broomcorn was quiet. Seeds were in fair request and steady. Hay continues firm under a good demand, with the offerings small. Poultry, game, and eggs were in moderate request and easy. The Lard-500 tcs. at \$7.25 for March and \$6.47% for May.

Mess pork was in fair demand and steady, with sales of 8,000 bris at \$10.25610.27% for March, \$10.406 10.406 for April, and \$9.57% 610.00 for May.

Lard was steady, with sales of 1.750 tcs. at \$7.25 for March, \$7.45 for May, and \$7.3567.37% for April.

Long and short clears—Sales 400 boxes light at \$5.35.

Wheat was fairly active and firmer. March sold at \$1.09% 91.10% and closed at \$1.10%.

Corn was rather quiet at 43% 93% for May, 42% 435 for April, closing at the outside. March closed at 42% 43% 43%. with the offerings small. Poultry, game, and eggs were in moderate request and easy. The offerings of poultry were fair, and receivers were enxious to sell, as the weather was mild and unfavorable for dressed stock. Hides were in the usual demand. Potatoes were quiet.

Rail freights were quoted as in fair demand, on the bagis of 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York. Through rates to Liverpool, in specie, per 100 lbs, were 40c for grain by sail, 51@51½c do by steam, and 60@62c on provisions. 43749436.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at \$10.25@10.2714
Mess pork was quiet and steady at \$10.25@10.2714
10.00 for March, \$10.400010.4216 for April, and \$10.57148
10.00 for May, select 250 bris seller May, at \$10.574,
Lard was quiet at \$7.35067.35 for April, \$7.450
7.474 for May, and \$7.25467.25 for March. Sales: 730
tes, at \$7.45 for May, and \$7.35 for April.
Shore rits were steady, with sales of 50,000 bs, seller GENERAL MARKETS. ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$1.3892.08.

BROOM CORN—Was in better request and steady. The stock here is smaller than in several years, and there is less corn than usual in the country, and in the hands of Eastern dealers. We quote: Choice green hurl, 667c; red-tipped medium do. 5655c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 5666c; red-tipped do. 45665c; green covers and inside, 4565c; stalk braid, 568c; red and interior brush, 44645c; excepted, 35666; red and interior brush, 44645c; IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

Feb. 28.—Receipts—Flour, 11, 483 bris; wheat, 164, 700 bu; corn. 78, 290 bu; oats, 35, 561 bu; corn.meal, 688 pkgs; rye, 25, 386 bu; barley, 14, 850 bu; malt, 7, 975 bu; pork, 590 pkgs; berf, 309 pkgs; cut meats, 5, 277 pkgs; lard, 4, 461 pkgs; whisky, 1, 175 bris. stalk braid, 568c; red and inferior brush, 4\\(\)64\\(\)6c; erooked, \$\)\(\)\(\)66\(\)6c; BUTTER-There was a dull and depressed market for anything grading below choice and even the best grades were not held with much confidence, though at the moment prices of choice and fancy are well sustained. Following are the quotations: Choice to fancy creamery, \$2\(\)67\(\)5c; good to choice grades, \$2\(\)63\(\)5c; medium, \$15\(\)63\(\)5c; inferior to common, \$\(\)62\(\)12c; roll, \$12\(\)63\(\)5c. Exports—For the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; barley, 62,000 bu. GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United King-dom for ports of call and direct ports on the dates 618c.

BAGGING—Prices remain the same as before, and may be regarded as steady and drm. We duote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A. 255c; Lewiston, 215c; Otter Crock, 20c; American, 195c; burlans, 4 and 5 ba, 13615c; gunstes, single, 14615c; double, 246245c.
CHEESh.—Full creams were in scanty supply and sold at full rates, but skims and low grades were dull and wesk. We repeat our list: Full cream, 186135c; part skim, 11560125c; full skim, 106105c; low grades, 568c.
 Feb. 28, 1878.
 March 1, 1878.

 Plour and wheat, qrs.
 1,821,000

 Corn, qrs.
 443,000

 746,000
 WHEAT INSPECTION. The following table exhibits the number of cars of each grade of wheat inspected into store in this co. Co.A.L.—Cely a limited business was doing, no one seeming disposed to noter in advance of actual current needs. Prices were weak and unsettled, but not quotably lower, ranging as follows: Lackawann, large ogg. 28. 59: do not and range. Smith of the control Unmerchantable...... 19 60 61
GOODS RECENTED
at Chicago Customs Feb. 28, 1878: H. H. Hayden, 400 sacks sait; Fowler Brothers, 67 sacks
sait; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 422 sacks sait; Hibbard Spencer & Co., 200 boxes tin plate; Lyon &
Healy, 3 cases musical instruments. Collections,
85, 412.19 REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were died for record Thursday, Ph. 28:

The following internaments were died for record Thursday, Ph. 28:

The following internaments were died for record Thursday, Ph. 28:

The following are at Chase at a function of the following and the fo

mension stuff..... mension stuff. 20 to 30 ft..... nall timber, 6x6 to 8x8. LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle, . 3, 115 . 4.913 . 5, 771 . 4, 800 18,500 .. 1,291 .. 1,457 .. 3,917 3,086 3,851 5,976

81.75; ner Hogs. Sheep. 18,548 1,407 22,544 1,531 24,580 1,712 24,200 2,000 1,068 1,021 1,013 15. 1.281 4.00 35. 1.135 2.00 17. 1.282 4.05 17. 1.273 4.00 11. 1.02 2.55 14. 1.203 4.00 11. 1.00 2.55 14. 1.203 4.00 11. 1.00 2.55 14. 1.203 4.00 12. 1.150 2.203 17. 1.203 17. 1.203 4.00 12. 1.150 2.203 17. 1.203 17

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fine stock is in light request for shipment to the South.

POULTEY—Was easy under fair offerings of rather soft stock, with little demand. Fine fresh boultry was saiable at the outside quotations: Chickens, dressed, 768c per B; do, live, 25.509f. 00 per doz.; ducka, dressed, 869c; mailard ducks, 21.75.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and steady at \$1.0061.22. The receipts were moderate. A large quantity of the seed stored here during the winter for Eastern parties has been sent East. Clover was less active but firm under limited offerings at \$4.204.22. Flax was quiet at \$1.2061.33. Hungarias sold salve was quiet at \$1.2061.35. Hungarias sold salve with the salt, 50c; New York fine salt, 61.05; ordinary coarse. \$1.20; dairy, with bags, \$2.50; dairy, without bags, \$3.00; Aston dairy, per sack, \$4.25.

TEAS—Hemain quiet and unchanged. Orders for round lots would be filled at somethias off. We reases medium, 43948c; good a0, 48953c; me, 3038cc; innest, 60362c; choice, 68673c; choices, 80285c; fancy, 950881.05.

IMFRHIAL—Common, 28933c; good do, 33938c, medium, 38940c; good do, 43948c; fine, 48950c; finest, 53958c; choice, 63988c; choices, 70078c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 25923c; good oo, 30938c; medium, 28940c; good do, 48948c; mod common, 26933c; medium, 28943c; choices, finest, 5395c; choices, finest, 5395c; choices, finest, 5395c; choices, 55965c; finest, 48950c; choice, 53955c; choices, 55865c.

OOLONG—Common, 28923c; good common, 30933c; medium, 38940c; good medium, 38940c; finest, 5396c; choice, 53960c; choices, 50075c.

WOOD—Was dull at 86.5097.00 for maple, at 86.008 6.50 for beech, and at 86.0097.00 for maple, at 86.008 WHSKY—Was quiet and easier. Sale was reported of 50 bris raw at 81.04; and there were rumors of transactions at a lower figure.

WOOL—Was quiet and easier. Sale was reported of 50 bris raw at 81.04; and there were rumors of transactions at a lower figure.

WOOL—Was quiet and easier. Sale was reported of 50 bris raw at 81.04; and there were rumors of transactions at a lower figure.

WOOL—Was quiet and easier. Fine unwashed is quoted easier. Two or three Eastern buyers are in the market, trying to purchase at reduced prices.

Following are the quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 28927c; the 60, 50025de; coasse common, 18921c; think, 18934c. the remainder of the week, and any stock that may arrive between now and the end of the week will be just that much in excess of the needs of the market. Sales ranged from \$2.50\text{\$0.5}.30 for common to fancy grades, though the bulk of the trading was done under \$4.00, or at \$2.50\text{\$0.5}.30 for common to fancy grades, though the bulk of the trading was done under \$4.00, or at \$2.50\text{\$0.5}.30 for butchers' stuff; at \$2.75\text{\$0.5}\$ 25 for stockers; and at \$3.40\text{\$0.5}.40\text{\$0.5}.40 for butchers' stuff; at \$2.75\text{\$0.5}\$ 25 for stockers; and at \$3.40\text{\$0.5}.40\text{\$0.5}.40 fat shipping steers.

| Choice | Every | Choice | Choice | Every | Choice |

spring. 0s 10d@10s 10d; do winter, 10s 10d@11s 6d.
Flour-Western canal, 25s@27s. Corn-Western mixed,
25s@25s 3d; new do, 26s ed@25s 2d. Oats-American,
8s. Barley-American, 3s 11d.
Pras-Canadian, 30s 6d.
CLOVEN SEED-American, 45@50s.
Provrstons-Mess pork, 64s. Prime mess beef, 85s.
Lard-American, 39s 3d. Bacon-Long clear, 28s 6d;
abort do, 39s 6d.
CHERSE-Fine American, 66s. short do. 20s 8d.
CREERS—Fine American, 60s.
TALLOW—American, 60s.
PETROLEUN—Spirita, 7s 3d; redued, 10s 9d.
LINNERO OIL—57s.
REMIN-COMMON, 6s 3d; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—20s.
LONDON, 7eb. 28.—REFINED PETROLEUN—10s 3d.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—20s.
ANTWERF, Feb. 28.—PETROLEUN—27s 3d. AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Diametek to The Tribuna.

NEW TORE. Feb. 28.—GRAIN.—Wheat moderately active; spring grades opened 1@2c per bu higher, and sold to a fair aggregate, chiesy for prompt delivery and for export. Nos. 1 and 2 Milwankee forming important features in dealings, but, towards the close, the inquiry subsided, and, on more liberal offerings, values ruled weaker, in most instances quoted fully Ic per bu under the higher figures; winter wheat offered with reserve, and in good request throughout, with prices quoted up 1@2c per bu, and at the close strong; speculative interest was influenced in good part by cable reports variable in tenor; sales, 248,000 bu, including 2,000 bu No. 1 Milwankee spring in store at \$1.3951.30; 30,000 bu No. 1 Milwankee spring affect at \$1.351.30; 50,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee spring affect at \$1.351.30; 50,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee spring quoted in store at \$1.2961.24, and affect at \$1.251.25. Orn was advanced %961c per bu on moderate offering and fair inquiry; left off tamely and rather less firmly; mixed Western ungraded, 500/75c, as to quality; yellow Western, 53%c. Rye fairly active at firmer rates: No. 2 Western, 71@72c. Very limited movement in oats; steady on light offerings; mixed Western, 2100 bu at \$3,230c; No. 2 Chicago affect quoted at \$35/c.

Phoytators—Mess pork moderately sought for early delivery at easier rates; sales of \$65 bris within a range of \$10,00011.25, the latter for fancy; other kinds insertive, including extra prime, at \$8.7506.25; for forward delivery Western mess duli, March option, \$10.85 @11.15; April, \$10.85@11.15; May, \$10.65@11.20 June, \$11.00@11.20; the latter for fancy; other kinds insertive, including extra prime, at \$8.7506.25; for forward delivery western mess duli, March option, \$10.85 @11.15; April, \$10.85@11.15; May, \$10.65@11.20 June, \$11.00@11.20; the latter for fancy; other kinds insertive, including extra prime, at \$8.7506.70; To forward delivery. Item moderately active; March option, \$7.50@7.30; Spr. 30.65 April, \$7.75%.700. Spr. 3 the Continent at \$7.95@8.02%.

TALLOW—More freely dealt in at unaltered rates WHISKY—Dull and nominal at \$1.07@1.07% per gallon.

Fratights—In most lines of business comparatively tame; changes not important; accommodation for grain and flour in preity fair request; for Liverpool, engragements include by steam, 16,000 bu wheat at 8d per bu; from the West of through freight, contracts reported to the extent of \$,000 to \$,000 pkgs provisions within a reduced range of 51½6356 per 100 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Feb. 28.—Cornow—Quiet; 10%40110; fuures barely steady; March, 10.80211.81c; April. 10.84c; May. 10.80c; June, 11.08211.80c; July, 11.18c; April. 10.84c; May. 10.80c; June, 11.08211.80c; Cetober, 10.80610.91c; November, 10.80210.94c; December, 10.80210.91c; November, 10.80210.94c; December, 28.2502.80c; Decembe

CLOVER SEED-Mamme 1.12%; No. 2, \$4.10. Hogs-Dressed, \$4.40. RECEITTS-Flour, none; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn.
7,000 bu; corn. 7,000 bu; corn.
8nfryakyrs-Corn, 14,000 bu; coats. 1,000 bu.
TOLEDO, O., Feb. 28-4 p. m.—Grain-Wheat closed quies; extra white Michigan, 6.30; amber Michigan, apot and March, 139; April. \$1.30; No. 2 red winter Michigan, 128; April, \$1.30; Corn quiet; No. 2 spot held at 45%e; May held at 47%e; cales of damaged apot and March, 139; April, \$1,39; No. 2 red winker Michigan, 138; April, \$1,39. Corn quiet; No. 2 spot held at 454c; May held at 474c; sales of damaged at 454c; May held at 474c; sales of damaged at 454c.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime, \$4.15.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm; mixed and yellow, 45c; choice yellow, 50c. Usts strong; Gainan, 36c.

Book of the second of the second firm; \$2.7032.75.

HAY—Market dall; prime, \$15.00; choice, \$17.00.

HAY—Market dall; prime, \$15.00; choice, \$17.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; \$11.25. Lard quiet but steady; refined, tierce, 746076c; kegs, \$8.0068.25.

Bulk meats quiet; shoulders; losse, \$76c; packed, 4c; clear rlb, \$14605c; clear, \$146076c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, \$c; clear rlb, \$4605c; clear, \$16000c; clear, \$10000c; c ,500 bu. Shirwants—Wheat. 20,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat. 20,000 bu; corn, 91,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet, and firmly beld.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened and closes firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81.14; No. 2 do, 81.10; February, 81.096; March, 81.096; April, 81.109; Fo. 1096; March, 81.096; April, 81.109; Fo. 1096; March, 61; February, 81.096; Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 nominal waskee, 81.009. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 nominal waskee, 81.009. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 nominal waskee, 91.000; Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 nominal waskee, 92.000; No. 2 spring, March, 502 March, 502. Drawley dull; No. 2 spring, March, 502 March, 504. Edge of the provisions—Nominally unchanged, edge of the provisions of the provision St. 634. Dressed hogs steady, with a fair demand at 2.5 at 1.5 at

WHIRKT—Active, firm, and higher at \$1.02@1.03.

Lineard Oil—Dull at 80@20.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—Cotton—Quiet and easy at 10%c for middling.

FLOUR. Feb. 28.—Cotton—Quiet and easy at 10%c for middling.

FLOUR. Feb. 28.—Cotton—Quiet and easy at 10%c for middling.

FLOUR. Feb. 28.—Cotton—Quiet and easy at 10%c for middling.

FLOUR. Feb. 28.—Cotton—Quiet and higher: No. 3 red. \$1.19 cash; \$1.19\$ total Marca. 1.08 bid; No. 4 spring nominally higher; no sales at \$1.02. Cott fairly steady at 21%c643c cash; 25%c62 cash.

Wilsking and the sales at \$1.02. Cott fairly steady at 21%c643c cash.

WHIRKY—Steady at \$1.04.

FROUISIONS—Fork quiet at \$10.75 cash; \$10.65 March. Dry salt meats quiet, firm, and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard firm; \$7.25 bid for prime steam.

RECRIFTS—Flour, 3.100 bris; wheat, 11,000 bu; corp., 24,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu; 79. 1,000 bu.

FHILADELPHILA.

FHILADELPHILA.

FHILADELPHILA.

FHILADELPHILA.

FULLADELPHILA.

FULLADELPHILA.

FULLADELPHILA.

FOR SALES.

FOR MERS dry and March. April, 56%c. Oats firmer; white Western. 34c625c; mixed do, 526 Sec. Rey.—Market dull at 65c970c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

FETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

FETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RECRIFTS—West. 17,000 bu; corp., 54,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; oats, 10, 83. TO RENT.
30. NIGHT EDITOR.
36. CITY EDITOR.

Mices in the Building to rest by w. C. DOW, Even !.

WHISET—Steady; \$1.02.

INDIANAPOLIA. Peb. 22.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, \$1.1801.22. Corn steady and unchanged. Hye, 50c. Oats steady and unchanged; School, PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged; shoulders, \$3.80; stear rib, \$5.35; hama, 75c. Lard, \$7.25.

HOS—Firm: \$3.8063.85; receipts, 1,800 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales of two cars white Michigan at \$1.30; spring neglected and nominal. Corn quiet and steady; sales 16 cars new at 450460

GRAIN-Wheat dull and masettled; extra, \$1.30%; No. 1 white, \$1.25; amber, \$1.24. Oswzeo, Fah. 28.—Graix—Wheat unc PRORIA, Peb. 28.—HIGHWINES—Rary at \$1 03. Manager reported.

COPTON.

New Orlhams, Feb. 28.—Corron—Weak and irrens-lar; mics. 4.100 baies: ordinary, 756c; good ordinary, 856c; low middling, 856c; middling, 1056c; good ordinary, 856c; low middling, 256c; middling, 1056c; good middling, 1056c; middling, 1056c; good middling, 1056c; aperts to Great Britain, 4,500; to the Continent, 12, 101; constwine, 4,782; stock, 822, 431.

Continent, 12, 101; constwine, 4,782; stock, 822, 431.

Galvestor, Feb. 28.—Corron—Dull; middling, 1056c; aper receipts, 1, 480 baies; grow receipts, 1, 480; sales, 254; stock, 62, 742; exports constwine, 430.

MOSILE, Feb. 28.—Corron—Quiet; middling, 1056c; net receipts, 480 baies; sales, 1,000; exports to France, 1, 561.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 28.—Corron—Dull; middling, 1056c; net receipts, 1, 518 baies; grow receipts, 1, 540; sales, 1, 500; exports constwine, 1, 100.

AMERICAN CITIES.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The trade movement continues allow with package hourses; cotton goods in light demand, except cottonades and pienes, which are in fair request; prints quiet; Dunnell's, Richmond, Hamilton, and Washington prints reduced to 563%; user's wars of woolens dull; dress goods in moderate request.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and unchanged: standard white, 110 test 10%.

PITTERURO, Feb. 28.—PETROLEUM—Orade weaker; \$1.67% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined quiet and steady, at 121%. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 28.—SPIRITS OF Quiet at 3114c. HOW TO COMPUTE INTEREST. HOW TO COMPUTE INTEREST.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—In your papers of the 10th, 17th, and 24th, I have observed some interesting plans for computing interest, and, having been a practical accountant for over forty years, beg leave to say I have found it convenient sometimes to adopt a plan site gether different to find the interest at different rates per cent, and for odd days. "A Senior rates per cent, and for odd days." A Senior of the convenient sometimes to adopt a plan site gether different to find the interest at different rates per cent, and for odd days. "A Senior of the convenient sometimes to adopt a plan site gether different to find the interest at different convenient sometimes." gether different to find the interest at different rates per cent, and for odd days. "A Smith's" plan, in your paper of the 17th, is acrect enough when you can take aliquot parts of the sixty days' starting point; but sometimes it will require several subdivisions to complete it. "Bookkeeper's" plan is certainly ingenious, and often would be the shortest way of reckoning interest for months and days; but you cannot always take one-third of the number of days as a true aliquot part thereof; therefore allow me to offer the following rule for reckoning interest on odd days, at any rate per cent which involves no sandivisions whatever: Multiply the principal by the number of days, and, for 6 per cent, divide by suriy; if 7 per cent, by fifty-one; if 8 per cent, by forty-five; if 9 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 13 per cent, by thirty-six, or six twice over; if 15 per cent, by the six of the si

\$279.20 29 \$7,259.20 00 \$1.21 279.20 28 7,259.20 01 1.42 279.20 28 7,259.20 45 1.43 279.20 28 7,259.20 45 1.43 279.20 28 7,259.20 45 2.43 279.20 28 7,259.20 28 2.43 279.20 28 7,259.20 28 2.43 Your paper is so proverbial for giving useful information that I have ventured to send you the above, as it will give your suberniers so opportunity to condemn it if they see anythms objectionable in it. CLEMENT A. WILSON,

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CRICAGO, Feb. 28.—Amen and amen! to your short but expressive editorial this morning on CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Amen and amen! to your short but expressive editorial this morning on the stink question. You say truly, "Forberance has ceased to be a virtue," and that the people ere long "will take the law into their own hands." The law has always been that anybody and everybody, without process or officer of the law, can abate a public nuisance. If the people choose no longer to endure the insufferable stenches of Bridgeport rendering establishments, they have a short, quick, and lens! resided. All they have to do is to go out there, in the day-time or night-time, and burn down and clean out the concerns, without process or officer, and in so doing they would not be asther in an unlawful manner, but in accordance with law as old as the English jurisprudecoe, sturin an unlawful manner, but in accordance with law as old as the English jurisprudence, assuming that the rendering concerns are a public nuisance, which fifty or a hundred thousand people are ready to swear unequivocally. Let the nuisance be abated at once; and for the purpose a big army of abaters can be raised at the shortest notice.

workers in Deep Mines.

Workers in Deep Mines.

Not many men who see the miners of Savare litted out at the top of the shaft of change of shift have the courage to descend into the lower regions of that mine. Very few even of the old residents of the Constea would care to descend into the steaming regions below, and not one Eastern man in a thousand could be induced to make the trip after seeing the man popped out at the top of the shaft, steaming sthough just litted out of a caldron of boiling water. Though they are shirtless,—naked as about from the waist up,—and wear only cotton overalls, they are dripping as if but a moment out of a pond of water; yet this is from steam and perspiration. In all this great heat men must work. The wonder is that they are able to do anything but gasp and pant. It is a place better fitted for salamanders than for men. At the head of the main incline it is as hot as he to the thirty this cure,—might procure knew any of the men working below to have the rheumalism. Some of our sufferers from this disease might try this cure,—might procure themselves to sit and steam through one shift per day. Before the men could not endure the great heat in which they are placed or the foods of pesspiration pumped from their pores. They swellow gallons on gallons of it, and it perse hurts them in the least.

A King as Corporal.

The Third Regiment of French Zouwe has sent a letter of condolence to the King of Italy accompanied by his nomination to the read accorporal—a title that was conferred upon his father at Palestro. It appears that every evering at the roll-call, when Victor Emmanually name was read by the officer on duty, the veter and the company was in the habit of stepping forward and replying, "Absent on leave."

TRIBUNE BUILDING DIRECTORY. Rooms. Occupants.

1. TO RENT.

2. C. K. MILLER & CO.

3. JOHN T. DALE.

4. DUEBER WATCH-CASE MARFO CO.

5-4. TO RENT.

7. G. C. COOPER.

8. WM. C. DOW. A. J. BROWN. W. ROESID

9. WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

10. CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

11-13. FAIRCHILD & BLACKMAN.

14-13. JAMES MORGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.

16. HENRY SERLYR. W. D. COOPER.

17. TO RENT.

18. GVO. & L. P. SCOVILLE.

19. EWING & GARDNER.

20-21. D. K. PEARSONS & CO.

24. ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

25. ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

26. L. C. BARLE.

27. W. J. BARNEY & CO.

28. WILLIAM BROSS.

29. NORCROSS & MEELDOWNEY.

30. REDPATH LYCEUM BURRAU.

31. COMMERCIAL EDITOR.

22. W. W. DEXTER.

33. TO RENT.

35. NORT EDITOR.

36. NORCROSS & MEELDOWNEY.

37. W. J. BARNEY.

38. TO RENT.

39. NORT EDITOR.

MISCELLANEOUS. don, and su-others for the CAYLUS perior to a of all dis-cent or of ing. Prepared by CAPSULES Solid by Druggists in the United distant

An adjourned med on motion of Mr. Ho business was suspen for which the taken up. EX-GOV. I being called upon, a tion of the application of the West Park Comm

FOUR TO

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The West Park

The Officers to

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the West Park Commission as a spart a portion of boulevard purposes. For tered May 19, 1870, and damages a decree was The speaker and his Beveridge, had an interesting the speaker and his provided the speaker and speake ted by Mr. James B espted by Mr. James Bor part of August, and all ar cluded, when Mr. C. C. B. Board, raised a question a of interest,—he holding i right to pay any interes right to pay any interest contending that it had,
The question was upon to ter of \$4,000 interest, and to quote from the statute in order to substantiate proceedings of the me into a legal discussion decisions, void of interest vers present. Gov. Beve his brother had been keal mopey which rightfully that the land that was left pay the claims and interest pay the claims and interest all of which claimants, satisfied except himself.

Mr. Bonney stated his s satisfied except immedia.

Mr. Bonney stated his a claimed he had stated ft had told the latter were against allowing certain circumstances, the condition of postney than this he did it. fire commissions he did governing had been and are merits, to which proposi residily and cheerfully at their made his argument quoted by Gov. Beveridge & the conclusion of the

It was a very lengthy do Crea objected, on the group to omuch time. He withat the extract would by the their th

Mr. Woodard said he did tress was about the meetic be would be willing to he saturday, or even Monda commodate the Commissioner McCrea he selves after the same maccommissioner McCrea and he selves after the same maccommissioner McCrea would be his place with a commission his place with a commission his place with a commission three new Commission three new Commission three new Commission at this meeting, deman roll, and it was passed Yeas-Lipe, Holden, Mill McCrea, Woodard, and B One of the irrepressible a resolution to the effect laws be altered so as to increase the month, instead of and that the first annual occur Friday, March 1, a. m.

Mr. Woodard contend the constitution, no a could be altered or amen vote of the members of members objected the next mee modified that he should of the chair to maintain the This the Chair refused the test merril The dance went merril

Commissioner Millard which was adopted by the Resolved. That the annual made the special order aim on Friday morning, net election commence at which time all nomis have been closed and the This resolution cause

receipts, 1,546; mice.

OLEUM. STROLEUM—Market steady site, 110 test, 10%c. STROLEUM—Orudo weaker; amediate shipment; refined PENTINE.

UTE INTEREST,

The Tribune.

1 your papers of the ave observed some incomputing interest, and, tical accountant for over to say 1 have found it to adopt a place city.

eave to say I have found it
to adopt a plan altothe interest at different
i dd days. "A Smith's"
of the 17th, is correct
a ake aliquot parts of the
sarpoint; but someil require several sublete it. "Bookkeeper's" plan
for und often would be the
re ag interest for months
u. 't always take one-third
s as a true aliquot part
me to offer the followmierest on odd days, at
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t twice over; if 13 per cent, by

days. Result. vicor Answer. o proverbial for giving useful I have ventured to send you will give your subscribers as ademn it if they see anything

BRIDGEFOR!

Editor of The Tribuna.

28.—Amen and amen! to your sive editorial this morning on an. You say truly, "Forbear-to be a virtue," and that the "will take the law into their he law has always been that

erybody, without prooof the law, can
nulsance. If the
er to endure the insufferpow rendering establishort, quick, and legal remdo is to go out there, in
time, and burn down and
erms, without process or th fifty or a hundred thousand to swear thequivocally. Let be abated at once; and for that the things of abaters can be raised on LAWKES.

recers in Deep Mines.

Is Ony (Nes.) Enterprise.

In the the top of the shaft of the way are the miners of the shaft of the work of the the the top of the shaft of the shaft

BUILDING DIRECTORY.

ER & CO. ALE. VATCH-CASE MANTO CO. PER. W. A. J. BROWN. W. BOBBINS

TYRRELL.
OAK LIFE INS. CO.
D & BLACKMAN.
EGAN. R. W. BRIDGE.
ELYE. W. D. COOPER. P. SCOVILLE.
ARDNER.
BSONS & CO.
E EDITORS.
-CHIEF.
E EDITOR.
EDITORS.

NEY & CO. SROSS. & MCELDOWNEY. LYCEUM BUREAU. AL EDITOR. ng to rent by w. C. DOW, Room F. CELLANEOUS.

FOUR TO THREE The West Park Commissioners Hold Another Interesting Seance.

AMER Reiterates His Declaration to Held on to His Office for Life.

The Officers to Continue Drawing Those Extravagant Salaries.

adjourned meeting of the Board of West an adjourned meeting of the Board of West Pat Commissioners was held at 4 o'clock yes-terlay aftermoon at the Board rooms, corner of Halsted and Washington streets. There west present Commissioners Lipe, McUrea, Mus. Holden, Millard, Woodard, and Bennett.

stent Lipe presided.

In motion of Mr. Holden, the regular order business was suspended, and the special orfor which the meeting was called was

part called upon, according to a resolution panel at the last meeting, gave a brief description of the application made in May, 1809, by its West Park Commissioners for the right to st apart a portion of ground for park and bulevard purposes. For this a decree was entered May 19, 1870, and for an assessment for amages a decree was entered July 25, 1870. The speaker and his brother, James L. Beveridge, had an interest in some land with was condemned for the Doughas pereridge, had an interest in some land shirh was condemned for the Douglas Park boulevard. A proposition was made to time by the West Park Board, which was accepted by Mr. James Beveridge about the fore part of August, and all arrangements were concluded, when Mr. C. C. Bonney, counsel for the pirt of August, and all arrangements were concided, when Mr. C. C. Bonney, counsel for the Board, raised a question regarding the payment of interest,—he holding that the Board had no oright to pay any interest, and Mr. Beveridge contenion that it had, according to the law. The question was upon the payment of a matter of \$4.000 interest, and the speaker proceeded to quote from the statutes and to cite decisions in order to substantiate his argument. The proceedings of the meeting were resolved into a legal discussion of opinions and decisions, void of interest, save to the two law-vers present. Gov. Beveridge contended that his brother had been kept from receiving the mostly which rightfully belonged to him, and that the land that was left was taxed heavily to pay the claims and interests of other parties—all of which claimants, he asserted, had been satisfied except himself.

Mr. Bonney stated his side of the case, as he claimed he had stated it to Gov. Beveridge. He had told the lister that his impressions were sgainst allowing the claim, under citain circumstances, touching upon the condition of possession, etc., and further than this he did not care to go. Gov. Beveridge had then proposed to him to come before the Board and argue the case upon its ments, to which proposition Mr. Bonney had restly and cheerfully assented. Mr. Bonney the made his argument upon certain decisions outed by Gov. Beveridge in detail.

At the conclusion of the argument, the President asked what should be done with the question.

On motion, and upon a suggestion of Mr.

Inconnection with the above, Commissioner Wooderd stated that, according to law, the term of one of the Commissioners would expire that with and there had been no provision made as yet for filling the vacancy, nor had the Governor been notified of the fact of there being a

In connection with the above. Commissioner wooks of the Commissioners would expire that night, and there had been no provision made as yet for filling the vacancy, nor had the Governor been notified of the fact of there being a name.

The was now nearly half-past 8 o'clock. The Board had been in session since 4 o'clock, and, the combination having succeeded in forcing every point desired against Constitution, by laws, and every common parliamentary rule ever known in any legislative body, it was agreed to adjourn to half-past 8 o'clock this morning, when the bear-dance will undoubtedly be resumed.

The manner in which the members of this combination conducted themselves last evening was about as disgraceful as any proceedings which have transpired in this city since the infamous town elections and town-meetings of three years ago, outside of the entertainments offered weekly by the Board of County Commissioners.

erested ones present, but was car- | and adje

respectively have received during the year ending respectively have received the resolution was intending to be a candidate.

Mr. Millard replied that if the salary was not reduced he probably should, but if the stipend was reduced he would not accept it.

Mr. Woodard made a telling speech, in which he denounced in strong terms the palnuble steal that was going on. He knew plenty of good men who would take the position and fill it quite as well as the present Secretary for \$1,500.

Mr. McCrea made a speech to the same effect.
Mr. Holden attacked the last speaker on the County-Treasurvahin question.

Mr. McCrea replied. He was disgusted with the signary which hau presented itself. He said the President received \$4,000 a year, the Secretary, \$2,500; other officials, such as Superintendents, etc., received so much, amounting in all to about \$13,000—and sli this for keeping five men at work. The Mayor of the city only received about \$3,800 for his services, and he was sure that he was as great a gun as the President of the West Park Board was.

Mr. Bennett also made a vigorous speech, denouncing the actions of the Ring in strong terms.

Mr. Woodard made another speech, in which he quoted the law, and read therefrom that none of the West Park Board should be allowed to draw any compensation, except the President. He warned Mr. Millard that he would test the matter in the courts if he undertook to draw \$2,500, which he regarded as just \$1,000 too mitch.

Mr. Holden and Mr. Millard asked Mr. Woodard the greatest

matter in the courts if he undertook to draw \$2,500, which he regarded as just \$1,000 too mitch.

Mr. Holden and Mr. Millard asked Mr. Woodard to go shead.

Mr. McCres called for a second reading of the resolution in question. It was re-read.

Col. Bennett made an amendment to the effect that the stipulated amount be put in the resolution in place of the words "the same salary as beretofore," etc.

Mr. Millard, by the advice of Mr. Holden, accepted the amendment, and with this the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Lipe, Millard, Muus, and Holden—4; nays, McCrea, Woodard, and Bennett—3.

Mr. Bennett then made the point that the resolution was of no avail, as the present Board had no right to fix the salaries of any future Board. This point was overruled by the President, as the point raised by Mr. Woodard had been some time before.

BONNEY.

The Secretary read the report of the Finance Committee, Messrs. Lipe, Holden, and Woodard, concerning the allowance of \$1,000 to C. C. Bonney upon a claim for legal services, recommending the payment of the same.

Mr. Woodard submitted a minority report, which was also read by the Secretary. This opposed baying Mr. Bonney the extra \$1,000, as the attorney had already been paid \$2,000, which he thought was all he was entitled to.

This provoked considerable discussion. Messrs. McCrea, Woodard, and Bennett protested against the allowing of any omnibus bills.

Mr. Bennett moved, as an amendment, that the matter be laid over for a week that an itemized bill might be brought in by Mr. Bonney.

Mr. Muns moved to lay Mr. Bennett's motion on the table. Carried, by a vote of 4 to 3, Mr. Woodard voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Holden changing his vote to "No."

Mr. Woodard then annou need that the whole matter was laid on the table with the amendment.

The Chair, who had distinguished himself several times for his parliametrary rollnes.

matter was laid on the table with the amendment.

The Chair, who had distinguished himself several times for his parliamentary rollings, decided against Mr. Woodard, when Mr. Millard moved a reconsideration, and the motion was reconsidered, the majority report adopted, and a resolution, which was subsequently read, thanking Mr. Bonney for his generosity, and requesting him to keep on with the unfinished work of the Board, were all passed by the Rung.

sweet of expenses, multicated a valed reliable to the state of the commissioner showed con-half the the state of the state

Partly from fear of its success by Wyoming and Montans, and fear of failure by its beneficiaries, that plan has been abandoned, and all the enemies of Dakota outside of it, and part of the Black-Hills people inside, have moved this measure, coupling with them, by means of an interest, Bismarck. Thus suddenly all this affection for the Hills and dislike, of Yankton from all along the line. At Washington are agents from all these places, lobbying industriously, seeking to be interviewed, and otherwise working hard to push the scheme rapidly through.

like of Yankton from all along the line. At Washington are agents from all these places, lobbying industriously, seeking to be interviewed, and otherwise working hard to push the scheme rapidly through.

The proposed measure violates all the laws of climate and topography, disregards-ine uniform history and policy of the Government in its Territorial management, and opposes the best permanent interests of every section of Dakota. It ignores the wishes and best interests of three-fourths or more of the people of Dakota sit the present time. It binds together remote and disconnected parts whose interests are forever diverse, and separates communities naturally friendly and homogeneous. It makes two Territories narrow east, and west, but very long north and south, violating all the commonest laws of migration and commerce. It ties the country by Sloux Oity, Ia., to that at Pemblins, near Winnipeg, in British America, and sends the country near and along a large part of the Missouri River, Indian Agencies, forts, posts, and all, clear out to the Black Hills for their Capital and courts, instead of leaving them to come here where their manifest convenience brings them. Think of it! They propose to make Dakota proper as long north and south, as if Tennessee were set on end and reached from its present south boundary to Michigan, or as long as from Mobile Bay to Cairo, Ill., or from Washington City to the home of the Vice-President, near the northern line of New York. Every route of travel would be across this. It would dwarf every enterprise, and place embargo upon all efforts at a community of purpose. Is that in the spirit of the great Ordinance of 1787, the fruits of which saved this nation, or is it in harmony with any of the acts which organized our territories and gave convenient shape to all our Northwestern States!

To have homogeneous peoples and States, climate, topography, and manifest tendencies should be considered; there should be about double the longitude that there is latitude. The division by an eas

in an experimental content of the co

EXPRESS-HOBBERY.

A Train on the Texas Central Attacked by Masked Brigands at Allen's Station.

The Express Messenger Forced to Admit Them and Unlock His Safe After a Brave Defense.

What Passengers and Officers of the Train Say of the Affair.

Central Road left Denison an hour late yester-day evening, reached Allen's Station, in Collin County, eight miles south of McMinney, where it stopped, and pistol-shots were heard from the direction of the ear assigned to and used by the Texas Express Company, which on investiga-tion was found to be surrounded by six armed and masked men, who, finding the express mes-senger, James Thomas, had fastened the door from the inside, cut the car loose from the train

For a time after the robbery the impression prevailed that the road-agents had accompanied the train from Sherman, but the conclusion was afterward reached that they came on board at Allen's Station. Two men took possession of the express car; three of the gang watched from the outside, and one took position on the engine. The first intimation that the express messenger, Mr. Thomas, had that the robbers were in possession was when a revolver was presented and he was told to "hold up his hands," which he at first treated as a joke, but, seeing that business was intended, he immediately drew his pistol and commenced firing, emptying, it was thought, two chambers of his revolver. The men in the express car and those outside were masked, but the man who took possession of the engine was without a mask.

THE HOAD AGENTS POSSESSION.

The fobbers having possession of the expression, by threats to burn the car, passengers, and all, possessed themselves of the key of the safe, uncoupled the express-car and engine, and ran shead some 360 yards, when they proceeded to open the safe and take charge of the contents. The messenger says that the robbers only obtained about \$400, entirely overlooking two packages of gold in the safe that were consigned to Mr. Wright, in San Antonio. After getting all that was in sight in the safe that were consigned to Mr. Wright, in San Antonio. After getting all that was in sight in the safe, the robbers drew the remaining charges in the cylinder of the passenger's pistol, and returned him the waspon, the masked men quietly walking away and disappearing from view.

Several shots were fired by the robbers, but apparently only for the purpose of intimidation, as no damage was done. It was thought one of the road agents was wounded by a shot from the messenger when he opened fire, but there was no certainty about it.

After the train was coupled up and put in motion towards Dallas, inquiry was made of the passengers, and out of the whole crowd there was no certainty about it.

After the train w

CURRENT OPINION.

Vetoing the Silver bill would be like toying with the hind legs of a mule.—Uinc

We should be very glad to have all our We should be very glad to have all our bonds owned by our own people, so that not a cent of the interest money would go out of the country. But the bonds will not be returned. They are the safest and best-paying securities in the world, even though the interest should be paid in silver, and the bonds should ultimately be redeemed in the same coin. There is, therefore, no sense in getting panicky over the idea that our bonds will be returned. If they were, it would amount to nothing, save that they would be offered for sale. If our people could buy them, it would be the best thing that could happen. But they will not come—and that's the worst of it.— Utica Republican (Rep.).

We have no desirs to apologize for the Returning Board, or to defend their acts. If they

We have no desire to apologize for the Returning Board, or to defend their acts. If they were instrumental in putting Mr. Hayés in the Presidential Chair, they seamed an awful responsibility, for which they will probably get more kicks than half-pence. But we cannot accept the action in the Anderson case as evidence of an honest desire on the part of the Louisiana suthorities to promote the ends of justice. It is nothing more than an attempt to make cannial for the Democratic

Every revival of the Presidential question Every revival of the Presidential question reveals the soreness that rankles in Democratic bosoms with all the virulence of a cancer. Intimations of imbecility in the management of Mr. Tilden's cause on the one side are answered by insinuations of treachery on the other. The men whe attempted to buy a Reoublican Elector in Oregon are distrusted by the men who undertook to carry Louisians by the shotgun and buskwhacking policy. It is the common fate of rogues, aware of each other's crockedness, to be suspicious and incriminating. The less they have to say about what they did or failed to do, the better for their own peace of mind, and the concord which they will find essential to their purposes two years hence. They cannot, in any event, hope to disturb the title of President Hayes, and they only expose the distrust which they entertain for each other by talking about it.—Unclinati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

The New York Times has discovered that

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. H. HAVERLY (Late Adelphi.)
Proprietor and Manager

THIS FRIDAY NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIE EDOUIN.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY, The Great London Spectacular Bursesque of ROB INSON CRUSOR, which has met with pronounced are cess at "Wallack" New York, Roston Theatre, Bos ton etc., and introduces the unrivated Castre, Bos ton, etc., and introduces the unrivated Cantarrice am Operatic Artists, W.L.E.KME, ROSEAU, the intimita-ble Comedian. RR WHLLIE EDOUIN and every mean-ter of the Mannoth Company. Every every mean-week only, including Sunday and Saturday Mathree, last appearances of the Colville Folly Compan-Manday—Bartley Campbell's "CLIO"—ROSA RAND. FARWELL HALL.

Dorcas Society Benefit, Friday Evening, March 1, u ALFRED J. KNIGHT Will present his New and Riegans Entertainmes. Historical Costume Impersonations, "which has be produced above sixty times this season in the East with unprecedented spacess, Reserved Sests Soc. 132 State-st. Admission, 25c. Will commence as octock.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

JANAUSCHEK

ursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matth (by request), CHESNEY WOLD. JANAUSCHEK in her great dual characters LADY DEDLOCK and HORTENSE. Saturday Night-Farewell Appearance—DEBORAH. Janauschek as Deborah. Monday, March 4—Mrs. Oates' Comic Opers Company. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. Hundreds Turned Away. Hyers Sisters Out of Bondage. COMBINATION. SO AUXILIARIES. SO Extra Chorus—The Chicago Rifles. So opular Prices—25, 50, and 75 cts.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening, GEO. W. BARKMAN SKELETON HAND!

Superb Olio by the Favorites.

Monday—Rol-t. Nickle, Etta May. Boyd & Sarsfield,
Emma, Lulu. Chas. Duncan, and a host of others. Mevicker's Theatre. THE TWO ORPHANS.

Saturday Matiner—Secure your seats—Prices 25 & 50c.
Every Night—Prices of admission 25, 50, and 75c.,
Monday, March 4—TWO OBJEMASS—Third Week.
Secure your seats and the Secure Your seats and Tell EBRA TED CASE. KUMYSS.

Arend's Kumya or Milk Wine, a de-licious sparkling beverage, famous for its invisoration and fastening qualities, apecially useful for dys-pepais. Sand for circulars. A. AHEND, Chemist, 179 Madison-st. NOTICE.

The processors of the processor of the p

OCHAN STRAMERIPS SHIPPING OPPORTUNITY FROM BALTIMORE To BREMEN, Germany, and ROTTERDAM, B The following vessels will have quick depatch above ports:
Al Swetch stip Etphinistons, O. Wathing... for Al Swetch sark Countaines. Nazavirgs... for Roll Por free phase are supported by the Countaines. The Swetch sark Countaines. The Swetch Swetc

North German Llove

WHITE STAR LINE United States and Boral Mail Steamers between New fork and Liverpool, For passage spaly to Company office, 48 South Chark-m. ALFRED LAGERGERN. Fratts on Great British and Ireland.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Unicago,
Between Wabash and Michigan-avi.
The Woman's Free Dispenser, connected with a
Institution is open every wednesday and fasturasy for
11 to 1 o'clock for the granuitous treatment of Diseasof
women.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORDE & 60, 111 & 113 Labe St., Obicage, Be careful to buy only the Genuine. RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Pullman Rotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Binfit, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:80 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kinsie-sia.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kinsie-sia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAD Depots foot of Lake-en, Indiana-av., and Sixteenis-ea and Canal and Sixteenis-ea. Tickes Offices. So Clare st., and as depots.

Trains. Leave. Arrive.

St. Paul & Minneapolls Rt. .. \$10:00 a. m. \$4:00 s. st. Paul & Minneapolls Rt. .. \$ 9:00 p. m. \$ 7:00 a. m

ORICAGO ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND O KANAS CITT & BINVER SHORT LI Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-s. br Twenty-third-st. Tocket Office. 122 Random Raneas City & Denver Past Rz *12:30 p. m. * 3:40 p. m. St. Louis & Springfield Ex... 9:00 a. m. 8:00 b. m. 8:00 b. m. 8:00 b. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:00 b. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:00 b. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:00 b. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 b. m. 7:30 a. m. 8:00 b. m. 8:0

Office & Dwight Accommand 1 4:35 p. m. 19:30 k. m.

OHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office of South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at denot.

Leave. Arrive.

Milwaukee Express. 7:55 a. m. 7:55 p. m.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green 70:10 m. 4:00 p. m.

Wisconsin Lows, and Minnesota, Green 5:00 p. m.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green 5:00 p. m. 19:45 a. m.

Hand through Night Express. 9:00 p. m. 17:00 m.

All trains run via Milwaukes. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie gn Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wisona. Depot, foot of Lake-at, and foot of Twenty-and Ticket office, 131 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Depot, foot of Lake-at. and foot of Twenty-ancode.

Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

St. Louis Fart Line. 6:40a. m. 1715a. m. 1

PITTRBURG, PT. WAYNE & DHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices,
66 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Trains leave from Exposition Bullding, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Chark-st.; Falmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Bullding).

KANKAKEE LINE

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACTFID RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Bares and Sherman Hodar College, Sci Clark ata, the frame Hodar College, Sci Clark ata, the frame Hodar College, Sci Clark ata, the College of Colle

EY Uses for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris.

AYLUS perior to all AYLUS perior to all the physicians of Paris.

AYLUS perior to all the prompts discovered by the physicians of Paris.

CAPSULES

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

Devandnaky, a 7-year-old boy, who had go cut off on the Northwesten Railroad agay evening, died at his residence, No. 48 street, yesterday morning. The Coroner id an inquest to-day.

day forenoon A. M. Krans, doing business 157 West Madison street, went into the thop of Philip Dreyfus, No. 131 on the treet, and, while playfully scuffling with I and broke his right ankle.

ell and broke he hard of Directresses of the meeting of the Board of Directresses of the tant Orphan Asylum, held Wednesday, reso-wers adopted expressing regret at the death , O. D. Ranney, the late efficient President thful friend of the institution.

alte Shore & Michigan Southern train, due ago at 7:40 last evening, was two hours the delay was occasioned by an accident on y York Central Railroad, the other side of let, whereby several cars were thrown from

person who holds the mortgage on All Episcopal having agreed to withhold fore-to give the church time to turn itself, the

eting of the Seventh Ward Republican Clubeld at No. 335½ Blue Island avenue last g. G. W. Gardner occupied the chair, and tephens acted as Secretary. A Committee meership, consisting of O L. Dudley, S. aser, and J. S. Taylor, was appointed, and b adjourned, to meet in two weeks from last

esple of Jefferson, having endured the im-practiced upon them by the management Snell toil road" for the past year, have et that they may have some rights which bound to respect, however little he may be, and have concluded to assemble in mass-at the Town-Hall Saturday evening to dis-question and settle on some plan of ac-

ttacks upon the police in some of the morn-ers are about as well founded as a state-nade in them yesterday that the concert the South Division were running as usual day night, a statement which Capt. O'Don-ingnantly deffies, and is prepared to prove-ecial arrangement those in the West Division lowed to run until the end of the month. It they will be closed.

eighth annual commencement of the Womcopital Medical College took place in the
list Church Block last evening, and the exwere witnessed by about 200 people. Presiyford conferred the decress, and Prof.
delivered the valedictory address. The
cas were Ellenora Stallard, Iowa; L. Anna,
Michigan; Helen B. Bodelson, Clara
Normington, Auguste Max Hyacinthe,
A. Stephens, and Lida E. Green. All re-

Receiver Jackson, of the Third National Bank, has sent the check-books to Washington, and the Comptroller has telegraphed that the checks will be made payable at the Sub-Treasury here, instead of at New York. The books will be returned in about a week, and the dividend of 10 per cent will be paid thereafter. At the State Savings Bank yesterday the line of persons waiting to get their dividends stretched from the bank building into Bandolph street, and continued until 3 o'clock. alph street, and continued until 3 o'clock leceiver of the Central National has receive ook containing the checks for additions s proved up, and is ready to settle them. the book containing the checks for additional claims proved up, and is ready to settle them.

Dr. Witheford, a gentleman who used to be a medium, lectured last evening in Hershey Hall before a good audience. His effort was devoted to an expose of spiritualism, which hedeclared to be menormous fraud, and, more than that, proceeded to attempt to prove it. He was favored with a jury of three for his tests, and one of the number was Dr. Hamilton, a pronounced Spiritualist, who created great mirth by his efforts to interrupt the speaker and lead the audience after what he was pleased to call "terruth," in his own way. The crowd quickly made the doctor's acquaintance, and cut him off in his prime whenever he came forward to tell a story. It was indeed a comical sight to see Dr. Hamilton turn to another committee-man, and explain in dumb show that, though Witheford might go on for the present, still he would cut in presently and annihilate him. Then the audience would roar again, and give Mr. Hamilton much chaff. The lecturer varied his remarks by various exposures, including the pellet trick, the slate-writing, the cabinet, etc. Soveral prominent Spiritualists were in the house, and made some small interruptions from time to time.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Yesterday Deputy-Recorder Peltzer and Clerks J. J. McGrath and Robert Paine were relieved from further duty in the Recorder's office. Mr. Brockway stated to a Thurusz reporter that he was responsible to the people for the running of his office, and he could not and would not continue in his employ those who were conspiring against him. In the afternoon the reporter found Otto Peltzer packing up his private papers preparatory to shaking from off his feet the dust of the office, with which he had been connected since the incoming of the present Recorder.

"Packing up, it see; going to quit?"

"Yas, I have sent in my resignation, to take effect to-day."

"I am going into business for myself."

effect to-day."

"What are you going into?"

"I am going into business for myself."

"Here will I find you?"

"I don't know yet; but I am going into business for myself as soon as I can."

"Abstract business?"

"Yes, you bet; and I'll have these books [meaning the ones which some of the Commissioners propose to lease], and don't you forget it, either."

"I suppose Jim, Pai ne, and Gilmore are going in with you?"

"Never you mind who's going in with me. I'll have good men. I have good men.

m with you?"

Never you mind who's going in with me. I'll have good men; I know good men when I see them, and don't you forget it."

Later in the day the reporter met Recorder Brockway, and inquired who was going to fill the vacanties.

way, and inquired who was going to fill the vacancies.

"You can say that there will no longer be a Depaty Recorder. I have abolished the office from this day on. That will be a saving to the county for the rest of the term."

"How about the other two vacancies?"

"They'll be filled by promotion just as soon as the meets of the office require it."

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The fact that my connection with the Recorder's office (and particularly its Abstract Department) was so conspicuously announced through your paper justifies me in asking you to office has ceased this day by reason of my resignation. Respectfully yours.

Otto Pelezza.

Late Deputy Recorder.

ME. A. F. WILCOX.

Respectfully yours.

Late Deputy Recorder.

MR. A. F. WILCOX,

a 70, third floor, County Jail, in an interviewable in yesterday? TRIBURE, stated that Mrs. ody, the widow whom he is charged with diling and considering, belonged to a freegang and indorsed their sentiments; also that as met her at a Spiritualist seance, and had aded Spiritualist meetings with her. From statements of the lasty herself, and from instaments of the last, and shers are highly colored. A free-lower she is detesting the tenets of that sect, and being a stable church member. She attended a couple of fundist meetings with Mr. Wilcox, going there he purpose of lavestigating the subject, as any might. She is still investigating it. She did however, meet him at a Spiritualist seance.

teenth street isst evening. The sitehanic vary every small and the interest was apparently lagging, yet the meeting was a pleasant one. The exercises consisted of singing and a recitation by Miss Stafford. An effort is to be made to secure a larger attendance for future meetings.

A general meeting of the West Side Red Ribbon Reform Glub No. 29 was beld in the Union Mission Chapel, No. 664 West Indiana street, last evening, Mr. W. Rawley presiding, and O. W. Ostrander acting as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Healey, Kane, Rice, and McCabe. A collection was taken up to defray expenses, and about thirty signed the pledge. The meeting adjourned to Saturacy evening, at the same place.

Sherman House A. H. Bush, Boston; J. G. Otiver, Battleford, Vt. J. S. McDonald, Fond du Lac; the Hon. J. S. Proctor. Sillwater. Minn.; Robert Irvine, Apple River; J. F. Sievenson. Row. In Proctor Irvine, Apple River; J. F. Sievenson. Row. Painer House On. New York; W. C. Woodman, Kansas; W. F. Haca, Indianapolis; A. H. Swan, Cheyenne; T. C. Powers, Montana; J. P. Farley, St. Paul; J. Hagerman, Keokuk; Charles Pearson. New York; W. H. Parker, Dakoks; J. Shelby, Kentucky; J. B. Dugdale and E. W. Langworthy, London, Eng.; the Hon. B. W. Sage. New York; W. H. Parker, Dakoks; J. Shelby, Kentucky; J. B. Dugdale and E. W. Langworthy, London, Eng.; the Hon. G. G. Wright, Lowa, D. C. Green, St. Paul; C. Samuel Carson. Prans. Denver, Cleveland; Charles A. Rupp, Buffalo; R. R. Cobb, Rock Island; Judze John B. Miller, Des Moines, Jrman. House—C. W. Fraizer, Baltimore; L. Wolf, Louisville; Col. W. C. Andrews, Dixon Miss Ross Kand. Baltimore; H. Parlin, Cheveland; C. M. Coleman, San Prandisco.

TOM AND NELLY.

The trial of T. V. Sheridan, alias Sherry, Nelly Price, who worked the "servant-Nelly Price, who worked the "servant-gri sacket" so successfully in Chicago, began in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Sherry is a slick one, and so is his partner,—she stealing the goods and he disposing of them. Nelly is said to be a cousin of his. As the story goes, he seduced her, and forced her into a life of crime. There certainly is a family resemblance between them, but when a man is in trouble all sorts of things, many of which are undoubtedly unjust, are laid at his door.

When the case was called, Charley Cameron moved to discharge the prisoners on the ground that they had been in jail two terms without a trial, being entitled under the statute to a release. The Court overraled the motion because the defendants had not demanded a trial, having slept when their rights.

The Court overruled the motion because the defendants had not demanded a trial, having slept upon their rights.

There are eight indictments against Sherry and Nelly, and that found against them for the robbery of E. Burling's house was first taken upon the street, was secured without much difficulty.

Miss Helen E. Burling, of No. 339 North LaSalle street, was the first witness. Nelly was employed, as waitress at her father's house for five weeks from the 25th of September. She left without giving any reason, and fifteen minutes after her departure two watches, a set of diamond earrings, a diamond ring, a pearl ring, a topax ring, three pairs of bracelets, two sets of coral, a neck-chain and locket, and other articles of jewelry were missed. Some of this property had been recovered in Nelly's room in the building at the corner of Clark and Chestnut streets. One of the rings dropped from her person in the room. Witness identified several articles as hers, among others a watch. This was presented to her, and her name was inserthed on the cap. [A new cap had been put on the watch since it was stolen.] Witness didn't see any of the goods taken from either of the defendants. She had had several conversations with the zirl. At the Central Station she said she had been put up to taking the property by a Bridget Kelly. Nelly had written witness several letters begging her not to prosecute her, saying that she knew facts which would be of advantage. Witness toid her when she returned the missing articles it would be time to tak on that subject.

her when she returned the missing articles it would her when she returned the missing articles it would be time to talk on that subject. On cross-examination, witness said she had not promised to intercede with the State's Attorney for her, or made any promises. Her brother carried provisions to Nelly while in jail.

Mrs. Burling also identified her daughter's prop-erty.

Mrs. Burling also identified her danghter's property.

Deputy-Supt. Dixon told about the tracing of the diamond ring to Sherry, through Warren Springer, to whom he had sold it, and his arrest in the same room with the girl. She said she was put up to stealing the goods by Bridget Keily, telling where she lived, but such a person could not be found. Sherry would not explain why he sold the ring for so much less than its value. He said he was playing the same games as the police—trying to find out where the woman got the property. Sherry said he rented the rooms, and that the woman was his wife.

On cross-examination, witness stated that the arrest was made without a warrant, and Sherry was locked up for a week without any charge being preferred against him. The same was true as to Nelly. She said that Sherry didn't know that the stuff was crooked.

On redirect, he said the girl had admitted to taking between \$8,000 and \$10,000 worth of property from various parties. A number of articles—female wearing apparel, etc.—had been delivered to different parties, and some jewelry to McClanahan, defendant's counsel, on an order from Sherry.

Warren Springer testified to buying the diamond

Clanaban, defendant's counsel, on an order from Sherry.

Warren Springer testified to buying the diamond ring from Sherry for \$75, and giving a check for it.

Charles Schwarts, a jeweier, identified Sherry as the one who brought Miss Burling's watch to his store to have a new cap put on it, saying that one of his employes had stolen it and it had been in a pawn-shop, the inscription having been defaced. Sherry left his card. A man named Howard was with nim the third time he called. Howard did not say that the watch was to be delivered only to him.

Alfred Parso, a watch-case maker, corroborated the previous witness. Sherry didn't bring the movement to him, but the case. Another man brought the movement. He said in Sherry's presence that he wanted the watch fixed as good as new, and not to deliver it to any one but himself. Detective Bauder testified to finding the jewelry in Sherry's room, some of it being concealed under the bed.

the bed.

The prosecution here rested.

There was absolutely no defense, and Sherry's
counsel offered no evidence at all. They will endeavor to influence the jury to inflict a light pun-The case will be finished some time to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting last evening, President Sullivan in the chair, and the following Inspectors present: Hoyae. English, Smith, Kuhn, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Dennis Vocks, Sione Keith.

last evening, President Sullivan in the chair, and the following Inspectors present: Hoyne. English, Smith, Kuhn, Hotz. Jacobs, Prussing, Wells, Dennis, Vocke, Stone, Keith.

Inspector English, of the Committee on School Fund Property, had nothing to report except that the collections from rents were as good as could be expected during these hard times. Report concurred in.

Inspector Wells, of the Committee on Teachers, reported the resignation of Mrs. Minnie A. Beter, Walsh Street School, Mrs. Carrie E. Brown, same, Mrs. Bella Pritchard, Wentworth Avenue School, Mrs. Mary Ackers, Newberry School, Miss Sarah B. Carlis, Skinner School: the transfer of Miss Nellie Ingraham to the Walsh Street School, Miss Fannie Whitney to the same. Miss Mary F. Hannan to the West Fourteenth Street School, No. 2, Miss Minnie Marble to the Skinner School, and Miss Amelia Ackerman to the Hubbard Street School, and the assignments of Miss Jessie Mear to the Wesleb Street School, Miss Laurs E. Hall to the Moseley School, Miss Mary E. Ryan to the Pickard School, Miss Libbie Osborne to the Holden School, Miss Louise J. A. Walsh to the Archer Arenne School, Miss Mary Dougherty to the West Fourteenth Street School (No. 1), and Miss Libbie Ryan to the Superior Street School.

The report was adopted.

The President appointed Inspector Dennis as the Committeeman of the new Hubbard Street School.

The Committee on School-Fund Property asked and obtained the authority necessary to declare forfeited the lease of the property on West Madison street, just west of Canal, formerly used by Haas & Powell as a livery-stable. Inspector English, of the Committee, stated that it was not the policy of the Board to forfeit leases where there was an honest effort to pay pp, which wasn't the case in this particular instance.

On motion of Inspector Prassing, the Board then went into the Committee of the Whole to further consider the subject of the rules, Inspector Smith being called to the chair. The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported that its work

sating to optional studies that the Board shall pre-scribe what studies it thinks best, and the children shall pursue them unless the parents request in writing that their offspring be excussed.

The amendment was not pressed, however, as it was already late and a long discussion was immi-ment in case it was taken up. The motion to adopt the rules as reported by the Committee was rushed through, declared carried, and the Board then ad-journed.

GEORGE EAGER.

Two years Penitentiary.

The jury in the case of George Eager agreed at a quarter of 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and, having sealed their verdict, in accordance with the instructions of Judge Jameson, were permitted to go home. At 10 o'clock they appeared in court, and the verdict proved to be "gailty," the punishment being fixed at two years in the Penitentiary. The result was a surprise to Mr. Reed and

nesses who proved an alibi for Rager Rilled their testimony in his behalf.

Mr. Reed made a motion for a new trial, and, pending argument, the Court consented to the re-lease of Eager on giving \$5,000 ball—an addition of \$2,000 to the bond he had previously given. John A. Lomax and Henry Ulrich became his sure-

ply to the Supreme Court for a superior lake the case there on a writ of error. One of the main grounds upon which he relies for the setting aside of the verdict is a variance between the indictment and the proof—a pure technicality. In writing the indictment Mr. Webber neglected to dot the "'!" and cross the "'t" in "Einstein," so the name in that document reads "Emalem." This point was mentioned to Judge Jameson, and he said he would not grant a new trial upon any such technicality. Mr. Reed has other grounds, but what they are he declined to state. The motion will be argued in the Criminal Court in the early part of next week. The conviction of Eager, which was obtained on the almost unsupported testimony of Stein, the clothier, is a great victory for Mr. Mills, who has thrown himself heart and soul into the case, and has played successfully what looked like a pretty weak hand. Had it not been for the prompt sentencing of Stein, for which Mr. Mills was so much berated at the time, it is not likely that the jury would have given half the faith to his statement that they did. As it was, they saw that Stein could have no motive for teiling anything but the truth. Nothing which he said could help his own case—could secure him any favor from the Court or the State's Attorney. It was to the Governor alone that he could look for help, and whatever testimony he gave in the Eager case will be pushed until that individual is landed in the Penitentiary. He is a dangerous man, who has had his own way here too long, who has run police officers, and has boasted, truly or falsely, of his Influence in the Criminal Court. It is apparent, from the result of Tuesday and Wednesday's work, that he has no influence there at present, and that he has been effectually stripped of the prestige which has for years won him so much business, and eashle him to live on plunder wrung from strampets and thieves who iancied it was in his power to protect them.

FEBRUARY FAILURES. PERSONS WHO WENT INTO BANKRUPTCY LAST

ruptcy were filed in the United States Court for ruptcy were filed in the United States Court for this district, against forty-two for the month of January. The total amount of the failures foots up over \$2,000,000. During January the failures footed up as follows: Secared debts, \$810,176; unsecured debts, \$1,341,785. Below will be found a list of all the bankruptcies during the month. The average amount of the failures is smaller than during the preceding month, but the

aggregate is much larger:		
Firm.	Secured.	Unsecured
Martin Campbell	300	\$ 4,88
Henry E. Matthews	4 000	4,93
James Brainard.	4, 930	5, 57
William Sturges.	752,000	419, 25
M. J. Light	9,053	2, 23
H. H. Stow	3,000	26, 30
W. A. Butters & Co	4444	20,96
James M. Hunter	****	4.13
Abram Pollock		8,50
August Wallbaum	10,000	135,000
John Spillard & Son	7,148	4, 130
Daniel T. Nelson	3,600	31,500
Talbot & Eckly	****	35, 300
Israel Levy	****	4, 96
J. D. Easter & Co	1	379,02
Fred Thorn	718	5, 900
Samuel L. Brown	118,300	21,080
M. E. Lincoln	. 800	3, OX
Daniel Lake	2,240	1,880
Henry Rippee	2,000	4,000
Edward M. Fitch	947	6, 781
Lemuel G. Fairbank		22,000
Isane H. Wanzer	500	22,000
William Haber	****	1,13
Benjamin T. Wright	****	14,000
J. S. Barnes & Co	9,278	34, 074
A. P. Houston	6,850	4,550
C. S. Tewkesbury	****	1, 236
Jacob Heins	1,600	1,690
George B. Walker	1,696	3, 100
La Berge Brothers	3,000	3, 206 8, 640
N. S. Bouton		10,000
Shureman-Hand Mantel Co	32,675	85,000
F. A. Koenig	5,400	1,200
Francis McGrath	1,750	4,568
John Duckworth	2,100	4,50X
Robert Johnson	****	6, OO
Henry Widner	12,950	8,670
Benjamin D. Cobb	1,200	6,500
Aaron G. Clark	763	2,500
Fritz Frantzen	13,050	9,500
Total	1,005,489	\$1, 385, 536
	a) 0000, 400	Ant 2000 2000

THE COUNTY BOARD. THE ABSTRACT BOOKS. An adjourned meeting of the County Board was

except Mr. Burling. Under the head of unfinished business, the reso-lution introduced by Mr. Senne, looking to ad-vertising for supplies, was taken up and placed on

Under the same head, the resolution Fitzgerald, already published, looking to having the Recorder report to the Board the expenses and receipts of the abstract department of his office, the purpose of which was understood to be to demonstrate that the office was not self-sustaining, with a view to making an argument in favor of turning the abstract books over to some private firm, was taken un.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted the resolution adopted, and spoke in support of it. Mr. Wheeler said there was something behind the resolution, and he wanted it referred to a Committee, that the whole ground might be gone Committee, that the whole ground might be gone over. It contemplated taking certain records from the Recorder and the turning of them over to a private firm, and all the information asked for was embraced in the Recorder's last report.

After some further discussion, the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

The contract of O'Donnel! for furnishing the several county institutions with meat was read. It was accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$30,000, which was signed by Daniel Booth and James O'Brien.

which was signed by Daniel Booth and James O'Brien.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the contract and bond be referred to the Finance Committee, and the motion prevailed.

The usual number of bill were read and referred, in which it was observable that McClery was still a favorite. Among Lee bills were the pay-roils of the County Clerk's office for February, amounting to \$3,500, and the County Agent's office, amounting to \$2,300, and the rules were suspended to allow them to be audited.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported on the pay-roils of the Sheriff and Clerk of the Criminal Court, amounting to \$7,287.75, and the same was ordered paid. The other Committees reported on small bills, and they were approved.

THE PER DIEM.

The Committee on Public Service reported on the per diem of the members of the Board for the past quarter, except Mr. Burling, who was abeen, as follows:

as tollows:			
Names.	Dave	Mileage and	-
	Days.	expenses.	79
A. Boese	74	9 93	
James Bradley	75	*****	
P. M. Cleary	75	22	
John Conly	79	184	1
G. I. Hoffmann	74	48	
H. J. Lenzen	75		
August Meyer	74		
M. Mulloy	75	15	•
G. W. Spofford	74	*****	
John Tabor	41	24	
W. E. Wheeler	74	49	4
H. C. Senne		127	. 1
Upon the reading	of the repor	t. Mr. Conly	mov
that Mr. Tabor be	allowed his	full per die	m a
the motion prev	atled Mean	A vere	Gann
Boese, and Wheele	ancu, mess	e. Ayare,	Senn
The report as	mandad maa	te negative.	
The report as a	mended was	then adopte	d, M
Senne alone votin	ng against i	t. Mr. Sen	ne e

The report as amended was then adopted, Mr. Senne alone voting against it. Mr. Senne explained his vote by saving that he could not vote for the report because the several members had charged more than the law allowed them.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to know why the Chairman had not gone to the County Attorney and gotten an opinion as to the legality of the question and submitted it to the Board.

Mr. Lenzen said he had had apough of legal opinions, and preferred to be his own judge of the law. Last fall Mr. Rountree had advised the Committee on Equalization to add 20 per cent to the assessed valuation of the personal property of South Chicago, and now that gentleman was in the courts, fighting against the 20 per cent and against his own "opinion."

Mr. Senne referred the members to the "opinion" of James P. Root on the question of the right of the Commissioners to fix their own pay given in June, 1872, when he was County Attorney, where he said they could not receive more than \$2.50 per day, and said that he had not gotten any further "opinion" on the subject because he did not believe the Board would act noon it

ten any further ''opinion'' on the subject because he did not believe the Board would act upon it unless it suited them. Mr. Mulloy introduced the following: Mr. Mulloy introduced the following:
WHEREAS, The County Treasurer has asked the
Board to furnish him more room, claiming that the
collection of taxes will be greatly enhanced therpy;
AND WHEREAS, Great inconvenience will be occastoned this Board by making the temporary change
made list year, in giving the Treasurer this room.
Therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, together wish the Public Building Committee,
be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the
feasibility of furnishing up a portion of the first story
of the Court-House (anw completed), for occupancy of
the Sheriff; also as to the advisability of giving the
Treasurer this room, the Board to occupy the present
quarters of the Sheriff.
The resolution evoked a lively discussion, and
was referred.

After the transaction of some other unim-

MINING STOCKS.

MINING STOCKS,

ANOTHER MEETING.

The members of the Chicago Mining Stock Exchange held an adjourned meeting in the pariors of the Commercial Hotel yesterday at 10 o'clock. For some anaccountable reason the members of this august body are compelled to wait from half an hour to an hour each time they meet for some of the officers to arrive and zet themselves in readinces for opening. Simeon W. King occupied the chair, and Mr. Kellogy acted as Secretary and read the minutes (hours would have been a more appropriate name) of the last meeting, which were approved. The Committee on Printing made

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Collector of the Town of Barrington turned \$2,700 into the County Treasury yesterday. In the County Court yesterday, Edward Kipler. Lizzie Phillips, and Annie Everett were adjudged The cases of scarlet fever at the Hospital were re-ported slightly better yesterday, and there was no apprehension that it would spread. So far it has been confined to the Warden's family and the em-ployes, and it is supposed to have been brought to the institution by a female employe who was out to a dance Friday night and who died from the disease Sunday.

Sunday.

In the event of Walker getting small orders issued to him in lieu of the large ones he claims to hold, he intends to enter into a contract with all of his employes by which they will agree to accept the orders as pay, and stand the discount. This will be a great saving to him, and, if he requires the blood-suckers who are not employes to take their pay the same way, he may bridge over.

pay the same way, he may bridge over.

The murderers, Sherry and Connelly, had nothing new to say yesterday. The sister of the former was doing all she could to cheer him up and assist him in the pending motion for a new trial, and the brether of the latter was equally industrious in his interest. During the day he retained Col. Van Arman to argue the motion for a new trial. The motion will be made to-day, but delay will be asked in the argument.

Van Arman to argue the motion for a new trial. The motion will be make to-day, but delay will be asked in the argument.

The Grand Jury visited the Insane Asylum yesterday. The object of the visit is understood to have been to examine into a complaint in reference to the meat furni-and there by O'Donnell. The charge was that the meat was inferior in quality, and that by some complicity between the Warden and the confractor the county was naying for much more than was being received. Whether the jury got at the oottom facts or not, or wanted to, is not known. Those they went to investigate, however, were given sufficient notice to prepare, and it is safe to say that they made use of it.

WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Ever since Commissioner Tahor has been in the Board he has from time to time taken money from the County Tressury as per diem that he had no legal right to, and which he never earned, or pretended to have earned. The Board has as often voted him what he has drawn, and while he has made himself liable to criminal prosecution in taking it, every member who has voted him the money is in the same fix, and ought to be prosecuted for malfeasance or a misappropriation of the public money. Yesterday Tabor turned in his bill for the last quarter and charged for fortyone days' services, but, instead of allowing him what he claimed, on motion of Conly he was ordered to be paid for his full time, or seventy-five days. This is a species of thievery so brazen and open as to defy comparison. It is a small affair compared to many other steals that have been perpetrated, but it is so open, so bare-faced, so cool and mean, that the State's Attorney should not allow it to go unrebuked. Tabor claimed as his per diem \$205, and the Board voted him \$375, which is a matter of record and easy of demonstration to the most stupid juror. Although he has not taken the money, because he could not, in view of the fact that he has accepted such gifts before, he is not likely to make an exception to the rule in this case. Under Sec. 21

THE CITY-HALL.

No. 68 North Peorla street.

Fire-Marshal Benner and his Assistants made an inspection of the Gardner House, Matteson House, and Burdick House yesterday, in company with the Building Superintendent, with a view toward examining their fire-proof qualities, etc. They declined to make any statements for publication.

The Treasurer received \$3, 135.52 from County-Treasurer McCrea yesterday, which was collected from delinquent taxpayers under the assessments of 1875 and 1876. He also got in \$1,824 from the Water Department, \$388 from the Comptroller, and \$100 in cash and \$23, 150 in vouchers from the City Collector. His disbursements were \$4,740 to the Treasurer of the Policements and Firemen's Be-nevolent Fund, and \$8,236 for city certificates.

mevolent Fund, and \$8,238 for city certificates.

Mayor Heath is seriously contemplating the slaughter of the park pets, as a financial measure, so one might infer from some remarks he made to city officials lately. It cost \$38 to feed the ferocious grizzly and black bears with meat at Union Park last month, but Mr. Shaw, who attends them, says the bill will be less this month for the reason that the bears will suck their paws more. Right on top of this comes an offer from a South Water street firm to let the city have two coyotes for the park menageries,—an offer which his Honor will probably decline with thanks.

As is pretty generally, there was a fearful smell

nageries, —an offer which his Honor will probably decline with thanks.

As is pretty generally, there was a fearful smell night before last from the Stock-Yards rendering-houses. Health-Commissioner De Wolf had made-previous arrangements with a number of prominent citizens living on the South Side, near Twenty-second street, to go with him at any reasonable hour in the evening when he should think there was a chance of getting evidence against some of these establishments. He called at their residences Wednesday evening. The first one had gone to the opera; the second didn't feel like going; the third didn't think it smelt badly; the fourth, who was a doctor, had patients to call on; the fifth would go if anybody else would; the sixth had an attack of neuralgia and had to stay at home. This is but an illustration of the ill-success which the Commissioner has heretofore met with in his efforts to have citizens go down there with him, and enable themselves to swear directly and positively as to the nuisance-committing qualities of certain establishments. So long as citizens do not choose to co-operate with him in his efforts to stop this nuisance, they must put up with it. The Health Commissioner hopes to make the five indictments already found stick, and the Mayor emphatically says, "We'll fetch 'em yet." But it requires eridence other than that of the Health Officers; for the rich corporations complained of fight all efforts to convict them with able lawyers and numerous witnesses.

CRIMINAL.

The five gamblers arrested a few days ago by Officer Riordan at No. 71 Monroe street, took a change of venue yesterday to Justice Foote and secured a

ontinuance till March 6. William Trussell, the train-worker, was before Justice Foote yesterday charged with vagrancy. He called a jury and used his rheumatism to such good effect upon their sympathies that they let him

go.

William S. Parkhurst took a change of venue
yesterday from Justice Robinson to Justice. W. F.
D'Wolf, and was discharged. The enarge against
him was the larceny of mortgaged property from
J. C. Hilbert. 2. C. Hilbert.

Supt. Hickey vesterday received a dispatch from Lieut. W. J. McGarigle, who went to New Orleans after the murdersr. Gaetano Ross, announcing that the Judge delivered the prisoner on the Governor's warrant, and that he would leave for home

A few days ago a prisoner brought into the Armory in company with Ed Burns gave the name of Billie Gillem, proprietor of the United States Hotel. It was not Gillem, but a Van Buren saloon-keeper. Inasmuch as the case was at once dismissed, his name is a matter of no consequence.

missed, his name is a matter of no consequence.

"Big Ed" Burns was again before Justice D'Wolf yesterday upon a second charge of vagrancy, which has for some time been hanging over him, and was discharged. His acquittal Tuseday relieved him of all liability for failings before that time, and since then there has been not enough time to get up a new prosecution.

Louis and Charley Dutton were honorably discharged before Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning, the Judge remarking that he did not believe one word of the testimony of the complaining witness. Frank Wolfing. This witness is said to be an old offender, and was himself immediately locked up to pay off some old scores.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the follow-

locked up to pay off some old scores.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: James Sheedy, one of the gang who plundered Mrs. Cahill's store at No. 1495 Shurtleff avenue, \$300 bonds to the Criminal Court for the Retorm School; Thomas Jordan, another of the same gang, who was shot while endeavoring to escape from Officer Goudhand, was considered sufficiently punished and was discharged; George llavili, Jr., charged with burglary and assault upon Officer Loebke, \$1,000 to March 2; Belle Williams, Aifred Crubbs, May Mitchell, and Jonn Powell, vagrancy, \$50 fine each; James Connors, discorderly, on complaint of Mary Connors and Frank Wandell, \$50 on each charge; Edward McMannan and James O'Rourke, assault, \$500 to the 2d; James Sheedy, larceny of money and clothes from Mrs. A. T. Rogers, \$600 to the 7th; John Ferga-

Minor arrests: John Willings, burglar, when came through a skylight in the store of John Reid No. 434 State street, and ran out upon being discovered; John Cross, charged with embezzilis from \$100 to \$200, while in the employ of John K. McAllister, honey dealer; George Morris, Funck, Joseph Connor, Luke O'Brien, Joseph McDonald, and M. C. Mehan, vagrants.

SUBURBAN.

There have been four meetings on consecutive nights at the Presbyterian church, and the interest has been so great that all the churches gave up their Wednesday evening prayer-meeting so that all could attend. Up to Wednesday evening there had been 410 names signed to the bledge, and, with those who signed last evening, the number was swelled to something over 500. A large number of the prominent men of the place have signed the roll, and some old topers, who were supposed to be beyond help, have signified their intention to give up the use of spirituous and mait liquors. After the close of the exercises last evening a permanent organization was effected, to be known as the Englewood Reform Club. The following officers were elected: President, Col. Henry Howland; Vice-Presidents, W. M. Willis, C. T. Northup, and H. B. Lewis: Secretary, W. J. Terpenny; Treasurer, C. E. Husted; Executive Committee, C. W. Jones, A. G. Warner, Ishi Smith, W. J. Goodrich, and H. A. Hurlburd. A committee was appointed to invite Emery A. Storrs to deliver a temperance address some evening next week at Tillotson hall, if it can be procured. Mr. E. N. Tillotson hall, if it can be procured. Mr. E. N. Tillotson hall be and secuery, for dramatic entertainments in his hall.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met in the Village Hall yesterday afternoon. Present, Trustees Farrell, Wheeler, Mitchell, Raynor, and President Bensley.

A request was made to the Town of Lake to met.

wheeler, Mitchell, Raynor, and President Bensley.

A request was made to the Town of Lake to meet in joint session Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Veedet, No. 94 Deuroorn street.

A special committee C.1 tax certificates reported that they had reached no conclusion, but wanted further time. A resolution was pussed as follows:

Resolved, That the Village Treasurer be instructed to add to per cent interest to all certificates held by him. and require payment of same and interest.

Adopted.

The Board then adjourned until 7 o'clock, at which time the investigation of Hunt was placed.

The Board men adjourned until 7 o'clock, at which time the investigation of Hunt was placed.

The time allowed to ex-Captain of Police Binford to make up his alleged deficit of \$250 collected for fines was up on the 28th inst.

The Board met at 7:30 to try Michael Hunt upon the McCormick affair, in which it was said that be handled McCormick roughly. The Board was present with the exception of Mr. Clark. Col. R. S. Thompson appeared for Hunt, Mr. Willett represented the Board. Gustav H. Carlson was sworn by the Clerk. His evidence did not differ very materially from that given by him before the Coroner's jury.

G. T. Howard, a clerk in Finley & Billings' store, and a room-mate of Carlson, was called. His evidence was the same as siready published. Thomas Osborne, the man with McCormick, said toat he went up there for whisky. Joe Lewis told him and Tom where to get it. They were all drunk. Lewis did not appear after they went up-stairs. He was so confused that he did not runember things properly. He could not get down-stairs when ordered.

Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone, gave Tuesday evening a lecture on its principles, gave Tuesday evening a lecture on its principles,

Prof. Elisha Gray, the inventor of the telephone gave Tuesday evening a lecture on its principles, with explanations of its use.

CANADA.

Heavy Failures-Parliamentary-The On-

tario Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—Bernard, Bastien & Co., lumber merchants, failed to-day. Liabilities, \$100,000. Assets nominally as large.

To-day Judge Johnson, in the Court of Review, gave a judgment sustaining the discharge of Johnson, of Elpey, Johnson & Co., from insolvency for two years, on the ground that he had acted in a reckless manner in issuing accom-

A demand of assignment has been made upon Joseph Weadley, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, of Quebec. It is learned from creditors that his liabitities amount to \$120,000 direct, and \$30,000 indirect. The latter are said to be all good. His assets are nominally \$146,000, and the estate, although badly mixed, will, it is thought, turn out fairly.

Milton McDonald, a leather merchant of Montreal failed today.

treal, failed to-day. Liabilities, \$30,000.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUEBEC, Feb. 28.—The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, having made a savage attack on the Hon. Mr. Irvine, accusing him of certain crooked transactions in courection with the Kennebec Railway, Mr. Irvine to-day sent in his resignation to the Premier.

Premier.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb.28.—In the House of Con OTTAWA, Feb.28.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Mitchell moved for a return in detail of the expenditure on the several journeys of the Governor-General, including his trip to British Columbia and Manitoba. A warm discussion ensued. Mr. Mitchell said he intended no disrespect to his Excellency; but, if it was true that there had been an expenditure of \$250,000 on these trips, and on Rideau Hall,—the Governor's residence,—it ought to be known. The Premier said the motion was an insult to the Head of the . Government, and, if it were pressed, he would call upon his friends to vote it down. The expenditures were given in sufficient detail in the public accounts, and he objected to give further information. He read from the British Hansard to show that such accounts were never asked for or given in the British House, concerning the Prince of Wales' trip to India. Mr. Holton and other members took the same ground as the Premier, and characterized the motion as an arrowshot after the Governor as he was leaving the country. The result of the debate was, that the motion was so amended as to debar further information being given than appeared in the public accounts.

In answer to a question, Mr. Mackenzie said it

counts.

In answer to a question, Mr. Mackenzie said it was the intention of the Government to remove boulders and other obstructions to navigation in the Rei River, between Pembina and Lower Fort Garry.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

TORONTO, Feb. 28.—In the Local Legislature, Mr. Merrick moved for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Orange Association of Eastern and Western Ontario. He claimed that the Orange Society was specially situated, and re-Orange Society was specially situated, and required special provisions, such as the general act did not provide for. Mr. Fraser—a member of the Government—thought the position of the Opposition in regard to this matter was like the man who was between the devil and the deep sea. They were afraid to parade the Orange question too much, lest it should impair their chances of the Catholic vote; and they were equally afraid to give umbrage to the Orange spirit they had called up. He read from Orange records and publications to show that the organization was a politico-religious one. After a protracted discussion, the debate was adjourned. The question will come up again next week, unless it is burked by the Government. Orange Society was specially situated, and re again next week, unless it is burked by the Government.

Members of the different Irish Societies have held a meeting, and decided that St. Patrick's Day should be ceiebrated on Sunday by a procession to church, and on the following day by a grand street-parade. The members were divided about the latter part of the programme; but the younger and hotter heads prevailed over the cooler counsels of their elders. It is understood that all the Catholic clergy are against Monday's parade, and opposed to O'Donovan-Rossa's lecture. It is feared there is trouble ahead.

"LINCOLN TERRITORY."

DEADWOOD, D. T., Feb. 28.—A monster mass-neeting was held at Miners' .Union Hall, in ritory bill now in Congress. A procession, headed by a band of music and a wagon carrying speakers, flags, banners, and emblems, made the grand rounds through Deadwood, Gayville, Central City, Golden City, and Lead City. The names of Saunders, Spencer, and other members who had championed the new Territory bill were received with hearty applause.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—In United States Collector Merriam's office, in this (the Eighth) District, several clerical changes take place to-morrow. Chief-Clerk Hieronymus, who leaves to assume the Cashiership of the Farmers' Na-tional Bank of Pekin, is succeeded by Col. L. W. Shepherd, late in charge of the Sangamon and Logan Divisions, who, in turn, is succeeded by Willis H. Post, heretofore a clerk. The subordinate clerks are also promoted one grade each. each.

An exhibition of Gray's battery telephone

STATE AFFAIRS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 28.—Gov. Pillsbury.
tailroad Commissioner Marshall, and Attorney
teneral Wilson, constituting the Commission to Railroad Commissioner Marshall, and Attorney General Wilson, constituting the Commission to audit claims against the extension lines of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway for work and materials, report \$462,539 due Degraff & Co., and \$30,688 due other parties. By the existing statutes, \$00,000 acres from the land-grants are reserved for the payment of these claims. The bondholders, mostly Dutch, who now have possession of the completed roads and franchises for the uncompleted portions, having furnished to the original possessors on the first mortgage, as they argue, not only enough money to have paid all existing claims, but to have completed the roads, hold that they should receive the property free from incumbrance, since they have taken it to prevent forfeiture and entire loss by Moorchead and others, and who diverted the money they furnished for the payment of those debts and the building of the road to different uses. Bills are pending in the Legislature which propose accordingly to cut off the statute lien of Degraff, the claimants' avowed object being to transfer the property to St. Paul parties, backed by Canadian capitalists, who have contracted with that condition to purchase the Dutch bondholders' interest and complete the road to St. Vincent on the Manitoba border, there to connect with the Winnipeg Branch of the Canadian Pacific. This matter will largely occupy legislative attention for the one remaining week of the session.

In the Senate the bill proposing a Constitutional Convention was again taken up this morning and passed, with only nine negative votes.

wotes.

The House amendment to the School Text-Book bill, submitting the question of continuance or discontinuance of the Merrill contract to districts in 1885, was concurred in. The second amendment, giving counties the option to accept or reject the Merrill books at any time, was non-concurred in. time, was non-concurred in.

The House passed the bill appropriating \$51,000 for the encouragement of immigration. The House Committee presented to the Senate a resolution proposing the impeachment of Judge Page, and the usual order was had thereon.

thereon.

In the House a resolution commending Representative Brandt for his action in detecting and exposing the bribery on the Text-Book bill was indefinitely postponed, 43 to 33. The testimony taken in the bribery case was referred to the Attorney-General, with a request to act on the same according to his judgment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbus, O., Feb. 28.—There are signs of mutiny in the Democratic camp, and, if the great Captain, "Uncle Dick," maintains a firm stand, the situation promises to become in-tensely interesting. Yesterday Gov. Bishop sent to the Senate his nominations for the new Pentientiary Directory, which embraced the names of four Democrats and one Republican, the Hon. S. S. Warner, of Loraine County, formerly State Treasurer, a gentleman who had considerable backing as Republican candidate for Governor last fall. The fact that the Republican nominated was a man well known in Ohio politics, while the Democrats nominated are unknown outside their immediate towns is not looked ravorably on by the machine element. They were willing a Republican should serve on the tail-end of the Board, but one of them admitted that the tail would wag the dog in this case. The Democrats in the Seuate held a caucus this afternoon

would was the dog it this case. The Democrats in the Senate held a caucus this afternoon
for the purpose of interchanging views, the result being that the Governor should be requested to put a Republican of less weight in nomination. This "Uncle Dick" declines to do.
It is evident the new Board has been selected
with a view to carrying out any wish that the
Governor might suggest in reference to the appointment of a Warden and other officers connected with the Penitentiary. Appearances
indicate that the Senate will refuse to confirm
the Board as it now stands.

Columbus, Feb. 2s.—In the Senate, the Senate bill to exempt three mouths' earnings of
laborers from attachment was passed.

The nominations made yesterday by Gov.
Bishop of Directors of the Penitentiary were all
confirmed, with the exception of S. S. Warner,
of Loraine, Republican member of the Board,
and he was rejected by a party vote.

In the House, a bill was introduced to appropriate \$70,000 to complete the State Geological
survey. survey.

WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 28.—Representatives of insurance companies are here in force, op-posing the bill taxing life-insurance companies, and petitions from policy-holders are pouring in by the bushel against the passage of the bill. In the Senate to-day, bills passed for the formation of manufacturers' and millers' in formation of manufacturers and millers in-surance companies; for the sale of surplus copies of Supreme Court decisions owned by the State.

The joint resolution looking to a recess to allow the Committee on Revision of the Statutes to report was made the special order for this

to report was made the special order for this evening.

In the Assembly, bills were concurred in appropriating \$18,500 to the Bilind Asylum, and \$8,000 for State stationery.

The Senate had a session to-night to consider on its special order the joint resolution relating to a revision of the statutes, the printing of the bill reported therefor, to provide for the incorporation of the general acts of this session therewith, and to prevent conflicting legislation upon the subject embraced therein, and relating also to a recess of the Legislature. An amendment was adopted fixing the 9th of April as the time for the reassembling of the Legislature. The recess will commence about the 15th of March.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 28.—The House of Delegates to-day sustained the Governor's veto of the Barbour Tax bill. The vote stood for passing the bill notwithstanding the veto 71; against it 42, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

10WA DAIRYMEN.

Their Convention at Manchester This Week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MANCHESTER, Ia., Feb. 28.—The Northern Iowa Dairymen's Association met in annual con-vention here yesterday, and adjourned this evening after two days of most interesting evening after two days of most interesting sessions. The attendance has been large and the sessions were increased in interest by the attendance of representative gentlemen from the Eastern cities and neighboring States, prominent amongst whom were Francis D. Moulton, M. Folsom, Charles D. Huntler, and J. H. Reall, of New York; L. Ondestuys, of Baltimore; R. P. McGlincy, of the Plant Advanced: D. F. Wood, of Huntler, D. Hunter, and S. H. Reali, of New York; L. Ondestuys, of Baltimore; R. P. McGlincy, of the Elgin Advocate; D. E. Wood, of Huntley, Ill.; George E. Hawthorne, W. W. Sherman, and P. B. Gibbons, of Eigin, John Stewart, Esq., of Manchester, presided, and the Secretary, Col. R. M. Littler, was in his place. Able and instructive addresses were delivered by M. Folsom, J. H. Reall, R. P. McGlincy, Col. Littler, and others. The closing session this evening was made memorable by a lecture from Francis D. Moulton, Esq., who spoke to one of the largest audiences ever gathered in Manchester upon dairy, agricultural, and national questions. He made a deep and lasting impression by his eloquent presentation of facts and practical suggestions to the people of Iows, dwelling at length upon the magnificent resources of the State, and the prominent position it is destined to assume in dairy matters. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Mr. Moulton. The Hon. H. D. Sherman was elected President, and Col. R.M. Littler, Secretary. The latter was presented with a testimonial for his service to the cause of dairying. The next meeting is to be held in Manchester next February.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Sr. Paul, Minn., Feb. 28.—The ice has all disappeared from the river at this point. It is thought boats will run before the 1st of April. thought boats will run before the 1st of April.

St. PAUL, Feb. 28.—Gen. Sturgis arrived at
Bismarck this evening to take charge of his post
at Fort Lincoln.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—Both branches of
the Legislature of Kentucky to-day adopted
resolutions instructing the Congressmen of this
State to support and aid in every possible way
the Texas Pacific Railway bill. Kentucky is
atrongly in favor of the bill, and the Legisla-

New York papers please copy. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE POURTS.

Ward Club Saturday as the Armory on Indiana ar.
between Twenty-ninth and Turricists da. THERE WILL BE A METING OF THE CITY
Central Committee Saturday at 3 o'clock a
Grand Pacific Hotel club-room. All members are requested to be present. The members of the West,
South, and North Town Committees are also requested
to be present, as it is the intention to hold a joint meeting. 8. H. CLOUGH, Chairman.

DR. REYNOLDS, THE RED RIBBON REFORMS
Will speak to night on temperance at Cart-dre
M. E. Church, corner of Wahnleston and Cart-dre
The West Side Red Jilbon, Berorn Club will hadter Hall, 221 West Madison-8. RESERVED SEATS FOR THE "JEANIE JE"
HATHAWAY'S, 150 State st., on Friday morning

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BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

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AUCTION SALES.

Saturday, March 2, at 9:30 a. m., Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Office Desks, Pier Mirrors,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera, 174 East Randolph et. RECEIVER'S SALE. Entire Furniture, Fixtures, and Burgist

Proof Safe of the City Savings Bank, Corner Halsted and Harrison-sis. AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, March 2, at 10 o'clock & A Hall Burglar-Profe Safe, cost \$1,800; Office Office Chairs, Standing Desk, Office Bailing Press, Stoven Tables, Gas Fixtures, &c. &c. By order of Geo. W. Spofford, Receiver, WM. A. BUTTKIS & CO. Anethon

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO OUR REGULAR SALE. Friday, March 1, at 9:30 a. me

NEW PARLOR SUITS. NEW CHAMBER SETS LOUNGES, BASY CHAIRS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITUEL Carpets, Desks,
Geheral Merchandise,
Plated Ware, &c., &c.,
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Commission to suit the times. References give.
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Will offer a large gant Silk Ties, Black Lace Em

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360 DOZEN "JOSEPH In Brown, Drab

At 5 SLIGHTLY S Regular price of LEGA

outs, machine-alops, tools as property used on or along the ill all property acquired by said Cat illon of said mortrage! In and retogether with all and singular purtenances thereto belonging, and profits thereof, and all the finerest whatsoever, as well in Chicaco and is other profits and all the finerest whatsoever, as well in Chicaco and is other profits and all other profits the large and all the said the said the said the said the said the said the large and the large and the said t

Estate of John A. Public notice is herby given order entered by the Protest Illinofs, on the 28th day of 1 will on Monday, the lat day of welcock in the forencom of t Sance of John A. Huck, decorner of North Clark-at and la said county, sell at public highest and best hidder it described personal property, tare and goods, asfe, billiard-mints, carriades, busny, are best, process of the protest of We will also, in pursuant Tuesday, the 2d day of April in the foreneous of that day. North State, et. and liank ed. Painte auerton, for each, to it i arefor, the following process of large safe, east-from or

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